The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

Vol. XVI., No. 16. Whole No. 417.} NEW YORK, APRIL 16, 1898. {Per Year, $3.00. Per Copy, 10c.

Contents

Drury College Library

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Army and Navy View of the Cuban Crisis 451
German-American Opposition to War . 452
The Compromise Currency-Reform Bill. 453
International Isolation of the United States. 454
Current Cartoons 456
Henry George's "Science of Political Economy" 457
Topics in Brief 458

LETTERS AND ART:

Longfellow Through Bliss Carman's Eyes 459
Anton Seidl 460
A Thrilling War between Mars and the Earth 460
Joaquin Miller after Forty Years . . . 461
Notes 463

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Some Modern High Explosives . . . 464
Will Electrical Traction Kill the Street Railway? 464
Wonderful Properties of Liquefied Air . 465
Colors without Coloring Matter . . . 466
Science and the Borderland of the Supernatural 466
Modern Improvements in the Telephone 467
Gold from Sea-Water Again 468
Suspended Electric Railways 468
Science Brevities 468

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Mohammed as a Champion of Woman's Rights 469
Dr. Faunce on Christian Science . . . 469
The Moral Value of Silence 470
Religious Press on the Prospects of War 471
Effects of Political Freedom on Catholicism 472
Religious Notes 472

FOREIGN TOPICS:

France's New Cause Celebre: Is Theft Legal? 473
Our Approaching Struggle as Foreigners See It 473
British Reverses and the Hunt for Alliances 475
France, Russia, and the Zola Trial . 476
Foreign Notes 476

MISCELLANEOUS:

Business Situation 477
Current Events 478
Chess 480

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LEGAL DIRECTORY.

We append below a list of leading lawyers in different portions of the United States.

Legal business, collections, and requests for local information will meet with prompt attention at their hands:

Henry C. Terry, 506-7-8 Hale Building, Philadelphia.
John M Harris, Coal Exchange Bldg, Scranton, Pa.
Frank E. Boyle, Burr Building, Scranton, Pa.
Mordecai & Gadsden, 43-45 Broad St., Charleston, S.C.
Wm. O. Thompson, 10th St. and Wash. Ave., St. Louis.
John Moffitt, 59 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Ray G. MacDonald, 414-416, 36 La Salle St., Chicago.
Chas. E. Bond, 260-265 Temple Court, Minneapolis.
Nathan R. Park, 28 Cham. of Com., Cincinnati, O.
S. I. KING (Also Omaha, Nebr., Council Bluffs, Ia.), Logan, Iowa.
Charles P. Levy, Frederick, Md.
Pipes & Tifft, Cham. of Com., Portland, Ore.
Melvin A. Hildreth, Fargo, N. D.
Stuart Bros & Murray (Thos. B. Stuart, Chas. A. Murray), Symes Block, Denver, Col.

NASSAU THE GEMS OF THE TROPICS. **HAVANA**

The new full-powered steel steamers of the **Ward Line** sail as follows: Havana, Cuba, and Tampico, Mexico, every Wednesday and Saturday. Progreso, Vera Cruz, and Mexican Ports every Saturday. Nassau, N. P., Santiago, and Cienfuegos, every ten days. These tours and their combinations offer unrivaled attractions. Steamers have electric lights and bells, all improvements, with an unexcelled cuisine. Nassau has the best hotel in the West Indies, and cable communication with the U. S. Excursion tickets, $55 and upwards. Beautiful descriptive books free. **James E. Ward & Co., 113 Wall St., N. Y.**

CUBA **MEXICO**

HOLIDAYS IN ENGLAND

A 63 page book (illustrated), describing **Cathedral Route**, Pilgrim Fathers, Dickens, and Tennyson districts will be mailed for three cent stamp. Circulars describing **Harwich Route**, only twin screw steamship line from England to Continental Europe, free.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY OF ENGLAND
362 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

50 WORDS per minute (guaranteed) in one lesson in **SHORTHAND**

Pitman System—with six (6) hours, practice an average of **100 Words** per minute (guaranteed) in 10 lessons (by mail) by my method of teaching. Send $1 for first lesson giving an average speed of 50 words per minute from dictation. Dr. I. K. Funk, Dr. Geo. F. Pentecost, D.D., and hundreds of pupils will give you confidence.
CHAS. F. YOUNG, 148 (L.) Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CANCER CURED

Cancer and Tumor Cured without the aid of knife or plaster, and without pain. A treatise, testimonials and letter of advice free. Address,
VEGETABLE CANCER CURE CO.,
CHATHAM, N. Y.

EUROPEAN TOURS.
16th Year. Terms reasonable. Parties limited. Conducted by
Dr. & Mrs. H. S. PAINE, Glens Falls, N. Y

Gems ... From the Sermons and other Writings of Thos. Guthrie, D.D. Arranged under the subjects they illustrate. A suggestive book for ministers. Price $1.25.
of Illustration
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., NEW YORK.

PERFECTION OF THE VOICE, GESTURE, BEARING.

The Drill-Book in Vocal Culture
BY
Prof. EDWARD P. THWING

A Comprehensive Study of the Fundamental Constituents of Effective, Graceful Speaking. Heartily Commended by the Highest Authorities

"It is an invaluable treatise."—*Prof. J. W. Churchill*, Andover.

16mo, 111 pp., illustrated, paper covers, 25 cents, post-free.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER CO.
HOME OFFICES AND FACTORY
403 and 405 East 62d St., New York.

BRANCHES:
New York, 167 Broadway. St. Louis, 310 N. 8th St.
Philadelphia, 116 S. 6th St. Cleveland, 43 Arcade.
Boston, 300 Washington St. Pittsburg, 237 Fourth Ave
London and Birmingham. *Send for particulars.*

$1 **LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN.** **$1**

Solid Gold Pen—Hard Rubber Engraved Holder—Simple Construction—Always Ready—Never Blots—No better working pen made—A regular $2.50 pen.
To introduce, mailed complete, boxed, with filler, for **$1.00.** Your money back—*if you want it.*
AGENTS WANTED.
LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN CO., Room 9, 108 Fulton St., New York.

"It may be true what some men say,
It maun be true what a' men say."
PUBLIC OPINION

endorses Sapolio.—
It is a solid cake of scouring soap...
©COPYRIGHT©

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

...New Word Possibilities Disclosed...

"*There is no book yet offered which is its equal in imparting a mastery of words.*"—President COCHRAN, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

ENGLISH SYNONYMS ANTONYMS AND PREPOSITIONS.

By James C. Fernald,

Editor "Students' Standard Dictionary," Editor Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions in the Standard Dictionary.

More Than 7,500 Classified and Discriminated Synonyms.

Nearly 4,000 Classified Antonyms.

Correct Use of Prepositions Clearly Shown by Illustrative Examples.

Hints and Helps on the Accurate Use of Words.

INDISPENSABLE TO STUDENTS AND WRITERS.

A Guide to New Word Treasures

"This book will do more to secure rhetorical perspicuity, propriety, and precision of expression *than any other text-book of higher English yet produced.*"—*Pres. Cochran, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.*

First Satisfactory Attempt

"It is, indeed, the first satisfactory attempt in its field."—*The Brooklyn Citizen.*

Superior to all other Works

"Superior to any other treatise on the same theme, and must be regarded as indispensable to the ready-reference libraries of educators and writers."—*Northern Christian Advocate.*

12mo, Cloth, 574 Pages.
Heavy Cloth Binding, Price, $1.50 Net.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers, NEW YORK.

"FRESH, CAPTIVATING, HELPFUL"

SERMON STORIES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

By Rev. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS, D.D.

Author of "Hero Tales from Sacred Story," etc.

FORTY-SIX short stories of great interest, with which are interwoven lessons of practical help for young minds. The stories have been previously told in the author's congregation, where their potency and attractiveness have become surprisingly manifest. The book has a special value for the Sunday-school, the nursery, the pastor's study, and the school-room.

THE SECRETS OF THEIR VALUE

"They are expressed in the freshness and simplicity of child language."—*Christian Advocate*, New York.

"All the stories are interesting and easily comprehensible."—*The Boston Times.*

"He catches the eyes and ears of his hearers by bright little stories about animals, events in current life, and interesting features of nature, and then, with rare skill, makes each of these stories carry a helpful message."—*The Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

Illustrated. 12mo, Cloth. Artistic Cover Design. 218 pp. Price, $1.00.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., New York.

CLERICAL TYPES

By the Rev. HAMES MANN, 12mo, Cloth, 217 pp. Price $1.00, post-free.

Twenty lively sketches of as many different varieties of ministerial types. The intuition displayed in these character etchings is marvelous, while their irresistible humor bubbles up nearly on every page. The descriptions are racy and the criticisms keen.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., New York.

Of Unapproached Value for the Home, Class-room, Office, or Study.

Journal of Education, Boston: "This is a treasure. No one can conceive the wealth of information, the convenience for reference, the elimination of non-essentials which make this book worth much more than the price to any student, teacher, or writer."

The Students' Standard Dictionary

Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary by a large corps of experienced lexicographers under direction of JAMES C. FERNALD and F. A. MARCH, LL.D. . . .

New from cover to cover with numerous exclusive features, besides being the most ample, comprehensive, accurate, and authoritative academic dictionary in existence. It is the work throughout of specialists, the aim having been to produce a modern and convenient handbook of dictionary information covering all departments of human knowledge. Its vocabulary and appendix features have never been approached by any similar work. Type, paper, and binding are of the highest quality.

REASONS WHY IT IS THE MOST PERFECT OF ACADEMIC DICTIONARIES.

EXCLUSIVE MERITS OF THIS BOOK,

Found in no other Academic Dictionary.

EXCLUSIVELY capitalizes only such words as require capitals. A SURE GUIDE TO CAPITALIZATION.*

EXCLUSIVELY supplies Prepositions (over 1,000) and illustrates their correct use.

EXCLUSIVELY gives Antonyms (2,000) or opposite words; AS INDISPENSABLE AS SYNONYMS.

EXCLUSIVELY indicates the difference between COMPOUND WORDS and BROKEN WORDS.

EXCLUSIVELY contains thousands of NEW WORDS and APPENDIX FEATURES of great value.

A FEW OF ITS SUPERIOR MERITS.

Superior to every other Academic Dictionary.

SUPERIOR Vocabulary (62,284 terms) of unexcelled SCOPE, RICHNESS, and CONVENIENT ARRANGEMENT.

SUPERIOR Definitions; prepared by EMINENT SPECIALISTS AND FULL, EXACT, AND CLEAR.

SUPERIOR Pronunciation System indicating pronunciations WITH EASE AND SIMPLICITY.

SUPERIOR Etymologies traced back in direct line; no guesses OR INCURSIONS INTO COGNATE LANGUAGE.

SUPERIOR Illustrations (over 1,225) being PLENTIFUL, TASTEFUL, AND OF HIGH DEFINITIVE VALUE.

VALUABLE APPENDIX The Appendix embraces: Proper Names in Biography, Fiction, History, Geography, etc.; Foreign Words and Phrases in English Literature; Faulty Diction, Disputed Pronunciation; Chemical Elements, Titles and Degrees; Weights and Measures, Historical Data; Arbitrary Signs and Symbols; Common and Metric Systems, etc., etc.

PERFECT FROM EVERY STANDPOINT.

Sunday-School Times, Philadelphia: "Taking it all together, the Students' Edition of the Standard Dictionary, because of the peculiar care given to its selections, and because of its comprehensiveness, its conciseness, its backing of scholarly consensus, its readability and portability, and its moderate price, gives promise of a large field of usefulness, not only among students, but in editorial rooms, on the desks of literary workers, and in home libraries."

Richard M. Jones, LL.D., Head Master William Penn Charter School, Founded 1689, Philadelphia, Pa.; "I am convinced that there is no academic dictionary published in this country that approaches it."

President D. H. Cochran, Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "It is the most reliable, comprehensive, and convenient dictionary for the teacher's desk yet offered to us."

Boston Herald: "It is to be preferred to all other dictionaries meant for office or desk use and for scholars in high schools and academies. Quite sufficient for the needs of nine readers in ten."

Large 8vo, 915 pp., cloth, leather back, $2.50 net. Bound in full leather, $4.00 net. Carriage prepaid. Patent Thumb Index, 50 cents extra.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
30 Lafayette Place, New York.

BRAINS.

CONCEITED FOP: "Do you know, I lack just three pounds of weighing as much as Gladstone."

BYSTANDER: "Ah, but those three pounds are brains."

It took over 200 of the brainiest editors and specialists in the world years to produce the great

FUNK & WAGNALLS

STANDARD DICTIONARY.

Albert Shaw, in *The Review of Reviews:* . . . "It will stand in years to come as an epitome of social and economic conditions and the state of human progress in the last decade of the nineteenth century."

Encyclopedia of Social Reforms

Edited by WM. P. D. BLISS, with the co-operation of the most eminent specialists on the subjects treated. It furnishes an unexcelled abundance of verified statistics, comparative tables, and expert opinions on the entire field of sociology and kindred subjects. It is at once a complete and authoritative Encyclopedia of Political Economy, Political Science, Wealth and Wages, and Sociology. It puts side by side, in authoritative statements, the views, theories, and utterances of all schools of economic and social thought. Its arrangement is cyclopedic and every facility for ready consultation has been afforded.

COMMENDED BY HIGH AUTHORITIES

Edward Everett Hale: "I know I shall find it very valuable."

Edward Atkinson: "Very useful to every student of social science."

Carroll D. Wright, Washington, D. C.: "I find it to be a work that must prove of very great value to all students of social matters."

Gen. William Booth, The Salvation Army: "'The Encyclopedia of Social Reform' is an invaluable contribution to the literature of social science. I can not very well imagine how a better service could have been rendered to the subject than has been done by its publication."

The New York Times: "This work is a necessity in any well-appointed library."

Large 8vo, 1439 pp. Net Prices: Cloth, $7.50. Sheep, $9.50; Half Morocco, $12.00; Full Morocco, $14.00.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Great Biblical Encyclopædia. -- Volume I Now Ready.

A DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE

Dealing with its Language, Literature and Contents, Including the Biblical Theology.

Edited by JAMES HASTINGS, M.A., D.D., with the assistances of John A. Selbie, M.A., and Prof. Davidson, of Edinburgh; Prof. Driver, of Oxford, and Prof. Swete, of Cambridge.

A Special Inducement is offered to early subscribers which will hold good only until the publication of Vol. II. By this arrangement the volumes will be delivered as issued, on easy instalment payments. For terms, descriptive circular and specimen pages address the publishers.

Published by Charles Scribner's Sons conjointly with Messrs. T. and T. Clark, of Edinburgh, and will be complete in four large octavo volumes of about 900 pages each, with illustrations and maps. Sold only by subscription, subscriptions being taken only for the entire set.

SOME OF THE NOTABLE CONTRIBUTORS.

Prof. Sanday, of Oxford, on "Jesus Christ"
Canon Taylor on "The Alphabet"
Prof. Batten, of Philadelphia, on "Ezra," etc.
Prof. Bruce on "Hebrews"
Prof. A. B. Davidson on "Hosea," etc.
Pres. Harper, of Chicago, on "Minor Prophets"
Prof. Lock, of Oxford, on "Ephesians"
Prof. McCurdy, of Toronto, on "Semites"
Prof. Peake, of Manchester, on "Ecclesiastes"
Prof. Porter, of Yale, on "Apocrypha"
Prof. Price, of Chicago, on "Acadians," etc.
Dr. Robertson, of Durham, on "Romans," etc.
Prof. Ryle, of Cambridge, on "Israel," etc.
Prof. Salmond, of Aberdeen, on St. Mark," etc.

This great work aims to furnish an encyclopædic dictionary of the Old and New Testaments, together with the Old Testament Apocrypha, and to bring within the reach of all the wonderfully illuminating results of later-day scholarship.

These necessary facts have been presented concisely, and speculative generalities have been avoided, along with the personal opinions which have not yet won general acceptance; and the careful editing has given a strong tone of dignified conservatism to the new matter which figures so prominently throughout the work.

It contains articles (with the names of the authors appended in all except minor instances) on all Persons and Places, on the Antiquities and Archæological subjects of the Bible, its Ethnology, Geology, and Natural History, on Biblical Theology and Ethics, and upon the obsolete or archaic words occurring in the English translations. Its scope and standard may be gathered from the fact that Volume I alone contains more than 3,500 articles, ranging from mere dictionary entries and cross-references to long discussions of ten or fifteen pages, some of which are monographs of notable importance. In the building of this monumental structure of Biblical learning, pratically all the great theological specialists of the day have assisted, this same first volume showing a list of a hundred and twenty names, the standing of which may be inferred from those given herewith.

By a careful system of black-lettering and cross-referencing, and by the intelligent selection of headings, the accessibility of the work as a book of reference has been raised to the highest point, and the maps and illustrations (the latter being chiefly from drawings made in Syria by Rev. G. M. Mackie, M.A.) supply the necessary pictorial assistance throughout.

The work, therefore, excels all others of its kind in Fullness, Authoritativeness, and Accessibility, and not only the Biblical student, but the intelligent reader of every description, will find it invaluable.

SOME OF THE NOTABLE CONTRIBUTORS.

Prof. A. C. Headlam on "Acts"
Prof. A. H. Sayce on "Amorites"
Prof. W. Flinders Petrie on "Architecture"
Prof. W. M. Ramsay on "Asia"
Dr. Plummer on "Barabbas"
Col. C. R. Conder on "Bethesda"
Prof. Hommel, of Munich, on "Assyria," etc.
Prof. Warfield, of Princeton, on "Doubt," etc.
Prof. Driver, of Oxford, on "Law," etc.
Prof. Stevens, of Yale, on "Holiness," etc.
Dr. H. Clay Trumbull on Palestine Geography
Dr. Post, of Berlin, on Natural History
Prof. Cavendish, of Glasgow, on "Mediator," etc.
Prof. Purves, of Princeton, on "Crown," etc.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 153-157 Fifth Avenue, New York.

"It is a book that every cultivated man will want in his library, and every mother will desire to have at hand for the use of the young people."
—THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, New York.

BELL'S READER'S SHAKESPEARE

By Prof. DAVID C. BELL,
Author of "Bell's Elocutionist," "The Modern Speaker and Reader," Etc.

THIS SHAKESPEARE has been specially adapted for home reading and for use before all other general gatherings. The elocutionary properties of the plays have been emphasized in order that their meaning may be most effectually interpreted. An edition has thus been perfected which will be as valuable for parlor and platform as for study or school room.

CONTENTS OF THE VOLUMES:

Volume I., 496 pages, HISTORICAL PLAYS.
Volume II., 471 pages, THE TRAGEDIES.
Volume III., 521 pages, THE COMEDIES

". . . For the people in general, 'Bell's Reader's Shakespeare' is very much needed. . ."—PROFESSOR J. M. DIXON, *Department English Literature, Washington University, Mo.*

EVERYWHERE APPROPRIATE.

They are particularly suited for use in Higher Schools, Colleges, Literary Clubs, the Home Circle, Dramatic Clubs, etc.

Three tasteful 12mo volumes, bound in Buckram, with Cover Design. **Price, $1.50 per volume.**

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., 30 Lafayette Pl., N. Y.

Both Quality and Quantity.

THE NEW YORK HERALD says:
"The Standard is the *most satisfactory* and *most complete* dictionary yet printed."

A. G. WILKINSON, Ph.D., Principal Examiner, U. S. Patent Office, says:
"Its superiority is unquestioned; I give it preference on all disputed points. It is the most perfect dictionary ever made in any language."

"Its vocabulary is the most encyclopedic ever compiled."—*The Atheneum*, London, England.

"The words introduced have run the gauntlet of competent and discriminating scholarship."—*The Arena*, Boston.

"In connection with the etymologies must be mentioned one of the very best practical improvements—the relegation of etymological information to modest parentheses at the end of the article. This simple change is *so admirable*, so truly popular, that it is astounding it has never been thought of and put into play before."—*Atlantic Monthly*, Boston.

THE FUNK & WAGNALLS
Standard Dictionary
IS THE FAVORITE IN THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., March 2, 1898.

We have in constant use in our room all the modern dictionaries, but the most thoroughly thumb worn of all is THE STANDARD. It is not only the most accurate, consistent, and complete, but its typographic excellence makes it THE FAVORITE among men engaged in book making. It is "up to date." Hundreds of useful words and helps are found in THE STANDARD which can be found in no other publication of the kind.

C. M. ROBINSON,
Foreman of Proof Division.

In indicating pronunciation "It introduces the simplest and best method of phonetic representation yet devised."—*Atlantic Monthly*, Boston.

"The Standard Dictionary is truly magnificent. It is certain to supersede all other existing dictionaries of the English language."—*Prof. A. H. Sayce, Oxford University*, Eng.

"We have up to the advent of The Standard Dictionary relied upon Webster as our authority. The only hold Webster now has is possession. ALL NEW DICTIONARIES WILL BE THE STANDARD."—*Pres. D. H. Cochran*, Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn.

"To one who all his life long has been accustomed to turn with pleasure and confidence to Webster, it is hard to say it, but the simple truth is that The Standard leaves Webster far in the rear."—*California Christian Advocate.*

"The Standard Dictionary is beyond all comparison superior to all its predecessors."—*Engineering*, London, Eng.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, NEW YORK.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XVI., NO. 16 NEW YORK, APRIL 16, 1898. WHOLE NUMBER, 417

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,

30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

RECEIPTS.—The yellow label pasted on the outside wrapper is a receipt for payment of subscription to and including the printed date.

EXTENSION.—The extension of a subscription is shown by the printed label **the second week** after a remittance is received.

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for THE LITERARY DIGEST to be sent to friends. In such cases, if we are advised that a subscription is a present and not regularly authorized by the recipient, we will make a memorandum to discontinue at expiration, and to send no bill for the ensuing year.

PUBLISHERS' NOTE.—Owing to trouble that has arisen in New York City between the printers' and electrotypers' unions, on the one hand, and the employers' associations, on the other, this issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST is likely to reach its readers a day or two late. We hope the difficulty will be adjusted in time to prevent delay in subsequent issues.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ARMY AND NAVY VIEW OF THE CUBAN CRISIS.

TO *The Army and Navy Register*, "the message of President McKinley transmitting to Congress the report and testimony on the disaster at Havana is a disappointment." The views of "the services" are expressed by that paper (April 2):

"It must be confessed by the most loyal supporter of the Administration—even at a time when the people of the country should sustain the President—that the disposition of the *Maine* incident, as it is somewhat complacently termed in the parlance of diplomacy, has been lamentably inadequate.

"We have cherished the notion that the President would regard the destruction of a ship under such circumstances as surrounded the Havana disaster and the loss of 266 lives of American officers and men as something more than a 'minor incident.' We confess to the belief that that affair, interjected into the controversy over reconcentrados and insurgent rebellion, would take precedence over matters which at least concern us remotely, if at all, and for interference with which we have really only the justification of humanity. The *Maine* incident is not a minor incident even should attempt be made to subordinate it to a charitable intercession in behalf of starving Cuba or to a military and naval intervention in behalf of belligerent Cuba. The *Maine* incident is vital to this country; it concerns the government directly; it calls for something more than indefinite and evasive terms.

"No sensible man believes the President was justified in asking a declaration of war on Monday, but he was in a position to be dignified and firm. The Court of Inquiry held sessions for a period of twenty-three days and produced a report which permits no doubt as to the cause of the disaster. The testimony sustains the findings of the court abundantly; some of it would have justified the President in a position less amiable toward Spain. Moreover, the Administration knew the causes of the disaster within three days after the event. There should be on file in the Navy Department a cipher despatch sent from Key West which furnishes this information most conclusively. The testimony of naval experts who examined the wreck and the photographs which accompanied the report show that a submarine mine must have wrought the fatality and the havoc. The question of personal culpability was abandoned, naturally, but the question of responsibility can not be avoided. . . . . .

"That testimony [of Captain Sigsbee and his associates] shows four features which should have moved the President to a sterner disposition of the incident. One was the opposition of the Spanish authorities in Havana to the visit of the *Maine*. Another was the unfriendly reception of the ship, the scarcity of visitors, and the confinement of social intercourse between the Spanish and *Maine* officers to merest formalities. A third was the circumstance of mooring, forming a significant passage in Captain Sigsbee's testimony, which more than intimates that the position of the *Maine* was an unusual one. A fourth feature was the condition of the wreck.

"With this information to sustain and inspire him, how can the President make the *Maine* incident one in which Spain may apply, leisurely, her curious methods of diplomacy; how can he say it is a minor incident? Why was he not justified in saying to Congress he had made a demand and tell what that demand was? His position gives the navy no assurance of executive protection. It is a disastrous and discouraging policy and justly meets with dissatisfaction.

"It should not be said that the *Maine* incident was the occasion of war, without preliminary negotiation, but it must be said that it is a subject which warrants prompt and unwavering demands upon Spain and that it concerns us more intimately than, and previous to, the relief of the Cuban sufferers or the freedom of the insurgents. It should be settled before those latter subjects are made the cause of war; it should be presented to the Madrid authorities in such language as will bring them to speedy terms. There should be no further delay. If the *Maine* incident calls for revenge, there should be war on that account; the facts do not permit of any arbitration or very much diplomatic negotiation.

"We go out of our way when we talk of the Cuban incident; we do our duty to our country and our countrymen—buried in the Havana cemetery and dead in the wreck at Havana harbor—when we meet the *Maine* incident directly in time and tenor."

The Army and Navy Journal under the caption "How to Deal with Spain," suggests that Mr. Phelps (quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST last week) would have done well to limit himself to matters of law as to which he is well instructed; "unfortunately for his credit he goes outside of his province and makes a melancholy display of ignorance in his attempt to plead the cause of Spain against Cuba and against the American people." Causes of frequent quarrel with Spain are cited. John Quincy Adams is quoted as writing, in 1818, during the controversy over cession of Spanish territory, that Spain, like "Harlequin Roi," says "'Let there be peace,' but will agree to nothing which is necessary to secure peace." *The Journal* continues:

"As Mr. Adams shows, there is but one course to follow with Spain; that is to determine what our interests and rights demand and to insist upon an immediate decision of the question as to whether they will or will not be conceded. It is further necessary that we should make it perfectly clear that we will yield nothing of what we have decided upon as right through fear of Spanish displeasure, or because of our dread of war and the losses that may consequently accrue to what is known as the 'conservative element,' that is to say, those to whose perverted

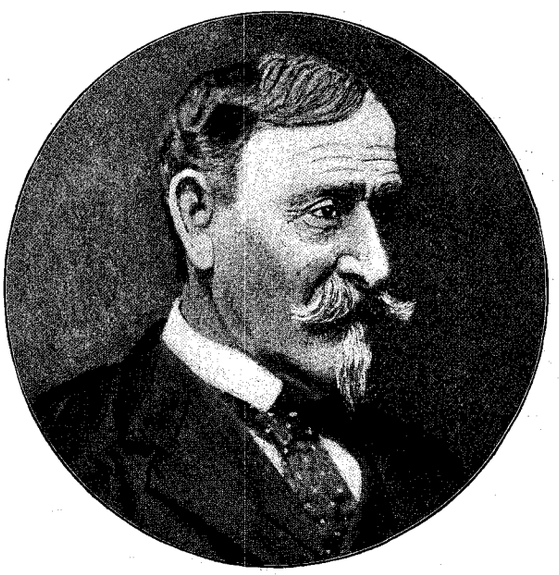
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

vision a dollar seems larger and more important than a man; whose creed was declared in the frank message to Washington from a Wall Street operator, asking 'What is the loss of 250 lives to a universal depreciation of values?'

"Shall the blood of our brothers cry out from the ground in vain against this mercenary and sordid view of national honor and national duty?

"It is not for us to determine what we may rightfully demand of Spain, but the question as to what that is should be decided at Washington and the Spaniard should be no party to the discussion. Our course once clearly mapped out, let us follow it to the end, whatever be the consequences. The rights of Spain and the obligations of international comity should be considered, but not as concessions to Spanish demands, for we may be quite sure that if there are any concessions to argument, to reason, to right feeling, they will be all on our side. Such at least is the teaching of all previous negotiations with Spain.

"Recall the history of the *Virginius* affair which in 1873 so nearly resulted in war. It is thus told in brief in Andrew's 'History of the Last Quarter of a Century in the United States': 'When the news of the outrage reached this country, innumerable meetings were held. President Grant convoked his Cabinet to deliberate upon the case and the navy yards were set working night and day. The Spanish minister of state at first haughtily rejected our protest, saying that Spain would decide the question according to law and her dignity. Madrid mobs violently demonstrated against the American minister, General Sickles. November 4, Secretary Fish cabled Sickles: "In case of refusal of satisfactory reparation within twelve days from this date, you will at the expiration of that time, close your legation and will, together with your secretary, leave Madrid." On the 15th, hearing that fifty-seven men had been executed, he sent word, "If Spain can not redress these outrages the United States will!" And on November 25: "If no accommodation is reached by the close of to-morrow, leave." Next day, Spain became tractable and Sickles remained and war was happily averted. Spain released the *Virginius* and all the surviving prisoners. Having been, on December 16, delivered to officers of our navy, the ship, flying the Stars and Stripes, proudly sailed for New York, but foundered in an ocean storm. The prisoners reached New York in safety. Spain solemnly disclaimed all thought of indignity to our flag and undertook to prosecute any of her subjects guilty in this affair of violating our treaty rights.'



COMMODORE WINFIELD S. SCHLEY,
Commanding the "Flying Squadron."

"It is evident that Mr. Phelps's professorship at Yale does not include the study of American history. Great mischief is done by those like him whose nervous anxiety lest their selfish ease shall be disturbed leads them into perversions of fact and history. It is not with the Spanish nation but with the American people that our Government has to deal and they will not suffer the *Maine* incident to sink into oblivion. They can not be persuaded to dismiss it as Mr. Phelps does so flippantly and as one with which the Spanish Government has no concern.

"We have never advocated war with Spain, but we can establish no lasting peace with her which is not founded in an unflinching assertion of our just rights as well as the recognition of what is due to her. As usual with those who appeal to prejudice rather than reason, Mr. Phelps has something to say about 'the best class of American people,' meaning the class for whom he speaks. It was thus that the Puritan fathers 'resolved that the saints shall possess the earth; resolved that we are the saints.'

"A reasonable and judicial statement about matters he is supposed to understand would have been welcome from Mr. Phelps. He discredits himself when he seeks, in opposition to the facts of history, to show that it is the Cubans, who seek liberty, and the Americans who sympathize with their just aspirations who are responsible for the woes brought upon Spain by her unwise, corrupt, and cruel administration of the affairs of her provinces."

GERMAN-AMERICAN OPPOSITION TO WAR.

IF the German-American papers voice the opinions of their readers, then the overwhelming majority of the latter think war with Spain would be frivolous and unjustifiable. The German-American editors express no doubt that, in the long run, the United States must win; but they fear that it will be at a tremendous cost, and think the game is hardly worth the candle. Moreover, they are extremely skeptical with regard to some of the popular ideas regarding our ability to carry on a war. They expect the army to meet with serious reverses, have their doubts about the readiness of the navy, do not believe that our ports are properly fortified, and even think that Uncle Sam, tho richer than the Spaniard, is not quite so wealthy as he is said to be, and that he can ill afford to waste money on a war. The *Staats-Zeitung*, New York, says that "people who have no patriotism drive us into a war whose end no one can foretell, altho it is quite probable that the American dollar will in the long run be mightier than all the bravery of the Spaniard." But it discusses the financial features of the situation to the following effect:

"When the $50,000,000 appropriation was made, people were very proud of it, and hardly asked how it came about that the money was ready. The cash was there, and the nation thought that the funds necessary for actual warfare could be obtained as easily. The awakening from this dream is a little rude. Another fifty or even hundred millions do not end the business; the real expense will come when the war has begun. It is no exaggeration to say that the army and navy will cost us $1,000,000 a day, not counting repairs, which will of course be necessary. How about pensions? We pay to-day, thirty years after the war, $150,000,000, and do not seem to have reached the highest figure. Extensive loans will be necessary, and the interest on them must be paid if the credit of the Government is to be upheld. The running expenses will have to be defrayed out of war taxes. Beer, sugar, coffee, and tea will first be taxed because the masses of the people need them. Hence the poorer people will have to pay the piper. It is nonsense to say that this war will be a mere military parade. It will cost enormously in blood and treasure, and we can only hope that the American people may not be dissatisfied with their gains at the end of the struggle."

The Cincinnati *Volksblatt* is under the impression that most Americans wish for the war "because it will boom business," a view which that paper does not share. The conditions, it thinks, are not the same as thirty years ago. It utters the following warning:

"Those proud gentlemen who demand war for the preservation of our national honor, forget altogether that it may bring us deep national disgrace. According to modern ideas there is no disgrace so great as when a nation is unable to meet its financial liabilities. That may very easily happen to us. War swallows up gold in enormous quantities. The European governments know this well enough, hence they have provided great quantities of gold to be used only in case of war. If our expenses are doubled, which would undoubtedly happen in case of war, our gold reserve would vanish in a very short time, and the United States Government would be forced to declare its inability to make gold payments. Talk about disgrace—that would be worse than if the Spaniards licked us!"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The *Seebote*, Milwaukee, prints the following advertisement:

UNCLE SAM'S STORE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

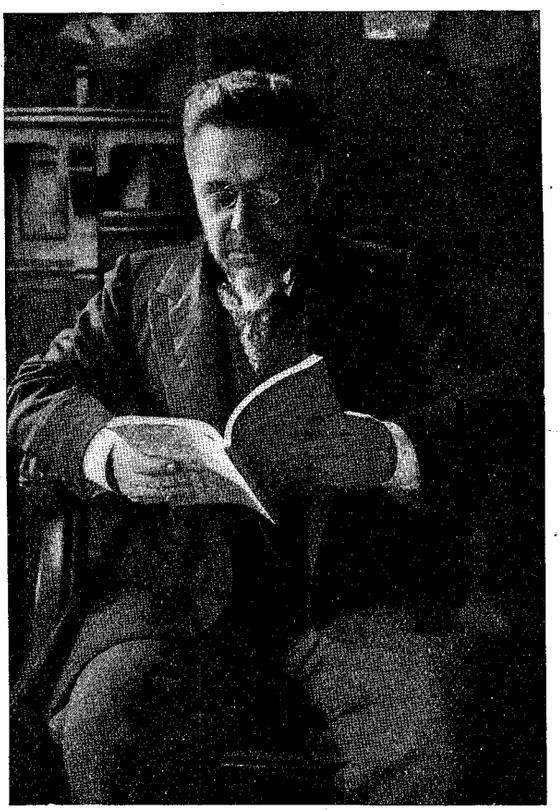
We buy for cash, at highest prices, second-hand men-o'-war, steamboats, herring boats, brick barges, apple barges, etc. If called up by telephone we will send man to fetch goods. Foreign dealers preferred.
WM. MCKINLEY, Manager.

and says:

"How much of the $50,000,000 appropriation goes into certain bottomless pockets? How many of our own starving people could be fed, to make up for the 'prosperity' we enjoy, with the money which is thrown away on Cuba? Will the heroic Republican Senators and Representatives form a volunteer corps among themselves and lead Uncle Sam's forces in the fight they have begun 'for the sake of humanity'?"

The *Freie Presse*, Chicago, wants to know if, "in Washington folks have gone crazy," and asks if "that gang of politicians think hard-working people 'make money' as easily as they," or whether they fancy that "money is to be found in the streets and may be played with like pebbles." The *Westliche Post*, St. Louis, which certainly admires McKinley, remarks that "eight persons were found almost starved to death on one single day in New York, yet these were not 'reconcentrados.'" In another place this paper says:

"At no time in our history was peace more needed, the country is only just reviving from the effects of the business crisis. A war must necessarily close many factories which have only just been opened. Many more people will be thrown out of work, yet the necessities of life will be enhanced in price. However glorious the war may be, it must leave us with a great national debt, to be paid by the poorer people, whose living will be rendered more expensive. . . . What are we to do with Cuba? The island has a debt of $600,000,000, which we will have to pay. Very few people seem to realize that."



SEÑOR POLO Y BERNABÉ,
Spanish Minister to the United States.

The *Wächter und Anzeiger*, Cleveland, says, in effect:

There are actually to be found people who think war is an economic blessing! They forget that you can not deduct something from naught, and that every cent spent by the Government must be provided by the people. The $50,000,000 were not taken out of a surplus, but from the money obtained by the sale of gold bonds, which enhanced our national debt about $500,000,000. The money has to be paid back in gold, unless we want to be called "repudiators" by the usurers. Those $50,000,000 are only a drop in the bucket, hundreds of millions must be spent ere we can finish Spain, weak as she is. And who pays the piper? *The man who has to work for a living!* If only the war could be paid for by an income tax, and if we had universal military service, so that every man called upon to serve would have to fight himself! As it is, the war is brought about by speculators whose pockets and persons are safe. They yell for war because *others* must pay and *others* must die to please them!

The Socialist *Volks-Zeitung*, New York, explains that our export trade, which has only just begun to make itself felt, will be ruined. After the war it will be resumed, but at the expense of the workingmen, whose wages will be reduced to make competition possible. *During* the war the poorer classes will have to pay the expenses by a tax on beer, tea, coffee, and sugar. This paper, moreover, says:

"Some people fancy that a war would bring about a better understanding among the different classes, but that would only be temporary. But the old differences would make themselves felt directly after the war. We Socialists must remember this: Not 'the Spaniards' are our enemies, nor are 'the Americans' our friends. We have friends and enemies on both sides. Our comrade in arms is the Spanish workingman, our enemy the American capitalist as well as the Spanish capitalist. Let the capitalists fight if they choose, workingmen must and will protest against this war."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE COMPROMISE CURRENCY-REFORM BILL.

VARIOUS plans of monetary reform favored by Republican Congressmen belonging to the House Committee on Banking and Currency, have been combined in a bill reported from a subcommittee and introduced in the House of Representatives on April 5. An important portion of the daily press which urges the paramount necessity of currency reform, while taking exception to certain features of the proposed bill, inclines to accept it as the basis for the best measure obtainable at this time. Financial journals, as a rule, condemn one or more of the proposals in the bill. We quote two views of the scope and value of the measure. The first is from the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.):

"Two or three weeks ago a subcommittee of three members of the general committee, consisting of Messrs. McCleary of Minnesota, Prince of Illinois, and Mitchell of New York, was appointed to consider the various bills and report one for the consideration of the whole committee. This task has been done, and an outline of the work has been given to the press. It embraces features of Secretary Gage's plan, of the plan of Mr. Walker of Massachusetts, the committee's chairman, and of the monetary commission's bill, and has some new features not found in previous bills. It begins with that part of Secretary Gage's plan which contemplates the separation of the banking functions of the Treasury from its other functions. It provides for a division of issue and redemption in the Treasury, for which the Secretary is authorized to set aside the general cash balances in excess of $50,000,000. This excess, on March 17, 1898, was $176,139,532. United States notes received by this division for redemption in gold are to be canceled and retired in proportion as certain substitute currency is issued. No note redeemed in gold is to be again paid out except under exceptional conditions.

"The bill proceeds upon the idea that gold is the basis of our monetary system. Everything which looks to redemption of paper-money by either banks or Government looks to gold redemption. This is a capital point. It makes an issue, from

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

which it is not possible to escape, between the gold standard and the silver standard. . . . . .

"Under the bill the banks are required to assume the current redemption of United States demand notes in order to obtain circulation based upon their commercial assets. A new class of notes, called national reserve notes, is to be issued in lieu of legal-tender notes deposited by the banks with the Treasury, and these reserve notes are to be redeemed upon demand by the banks out of the redemption fund, which they are required to maintain in gold. These reserve notes are not treated in any respect as bank-notes, because the banks are not liable for their ultimate redemption. The Government is liable for their ultimate redemption, but meanwhile they are available as bank reserves, and are legal tender exactly like the greenbacks which are deposited in the Treasury against them. The reserve notes can be identified as having been issued to particular banks, while the greenbacks can not. Hence the need of the substitution of the one for the other under the plan. After the expiration of one year the banks will be allowed to issue their own notes against their commercial assets to an amount equal to the reserve notes issued to them in exchange for greenbacks deposited by them in the Treasury; but they must deposit a guaranty fund equal to 5 per cent. of all bank-notes outstanding, applicable to the redemption of the notes of failed banks, and this guaranty fund must be kept good, but no greater tax than 1 per cent. on circulation can be levied in any one year for this purpose.

"This is the crucial feature of the bill, and the question arises, Will the banks consent to assume the current redemption of the greenbacks in return for the privileges offered to them? As the bill stands, they are required to do so, willy nilly, if they remain in the national system, but they can resign their national charters and return to the state system, relinquishing the privilege of issuing notes. We think that the first impulse of the banks will be to reject the plan, but that upon further reflection they will accept it. . . . . .

"The monetary commission's plan is the ideal one, but it is pretty plain that Congress will not accept it as a whole. The bill under consideration embraces that part of it which looks to the issue of bank-notes against commercial assets under governmental regulation, with a guaranty fund of 5 per cent. and a first lien upon assets. So much, at all events, will go to the credit of the Indianapolis movement, besides the credit of having stirred up the country to demand currency reform. Our judgment upon the bill of the subcommittee as a whole is that it is well worth fighting for, and that it has a good prospect of passing the House, and that it will meet with favor the more it is studied. We say this while expressing our preference for the monetary commission bill."

A different view is expressed by the New York *Sun* (Rep.):

"The committee proposes to add to our already sufficiently diversified currency a new variety, to be called 'national reserve notes.' These notes are to be issued to the banks, dollar for dollar, in exchange for legal-tender notes, to be deposited by the banks in the Treasury, and payment of them in gold is to be assumed by the banks receiving them. As compensation for the service thus assumed, the banks are to be allowed to issue their own notes without security, other than their own assets, to an amount equal to the amount of the legal-tender notes they deposit.

"The banks are also to be allowed to issue notes up to the par of the government bonds deposited as security for them, but upon such issues in excess of 60 per cent. of their capitals they are to pay a tax of 2 per cent., and upon an excess of 80 per cent. a tax of 6 per cent.

"For the redemption of the present legal-tender notes all the cash in the Treasury, in excess of $50,000,000, is to be set aside as a redemption fund, and the notes redeemed from it are to be cancelled.

"To secure the redemption in gold of the notes assumed by them, as well as for those directly issued by them, the banks are to provide a gold fund, consisting of 5 per cent. of the entire circulation of each bank.

"The mental caliber and equipment of the concocters of this scheme are best exhibited by this innocent remark:

"'The form of the proposition submitted by your committee makes that portion of the demand debt which is not now covered by gold in the Treasury *a loan by the banks to the Government*. This loan is made without interest and without any compensation to the banks *except what is afforded them* by the power to issue a banking currency which is granted in other sections of the bill. *There is no profit* or return to the banks in thus carrying the nation's debt, and they are required by the bill to assume the entire obligation as compensation for the franchise and provisions granted the national banking corporations.'

"Considering that the banks are to receive back for every dollar of old legal-tender notes deposited by them new legal-tender notes, which they can lend out on interest, they can not be said to make any loan to the Government; and since they are, in addition, to be allowed to issue, upon the security of their own assets alone, their own notes to an equal amount, which they can also lend on interest, the compensation they are to get for their services would seem to be pretty large.

"The committee further exhibit their innocence of practical knowledge in this:

"'The purpose and effect of the proposed bill is to throw upon the national banks the entire burden of finding gold for the notes of the country. *There is no doubt of their ability to do this* if it is required by law. They have the power to regulate the rates, within the narrow limits marked out by economic law in such a manner as to attract gold to the country *by restricting their circulation when necessity arises*. The system proposed by your committee provides an easy and adequate method *of obtaining gold for export from the banks without exposing the country or the United States Treasury to the alarm and convulsion which have attended gold exports during the last five years*.'

"Begging the committee's pardon, there is grave doubt of the ability of the banks 'to find gold for the notes of the country.' They have depositors to pay, as well as note-holders, and, four times within eleven years, they have defaulted in their obligations to their depositors. Nor will any restriction of circulation which they can produce draw gold to this country. That result can be effected only by a contraction of discounts, and our readers can judge whether such a contraction following a withdrawal of gold from the banks would or would not expose the country to the alarm and convulsions which have attended the gold exports of the last five years. It is more likely that the banks would, in case of a run on them, suspend payment in gold, as they have heretofore suspended payment in legal tenders.

"Of the other details of the proposed bill it is unnecessary to speak. It is foolish and impracticable, and there is no chance of its ever becoming a law."

INTERNATIONAL ISOLATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

RICHARD OLNEY, ex-Secretary of State, is of the opinion that Washington's rule of isolation has outlived its usefulness to the United States. Apparently he has come to believe with Captain Mahan that we can no longer pose as one of the foremost nations of the earth without assuming the international responsibilities of such a position. Mr. Olney recently spoke on the subject quoted above at Harvard saying, according to press reports:

"The rule of international isolation of the United States was originally expressed in the farewell address of Washington. It could not have been more faithfully observed if it had been a part of the Constitution. But we have extended it beyond its original intent. Now, what is it that Washington enjoined us not to do? It was that we should not permanently ally ourselves with any European power, nor enter into alliances on this side. What we are to avoid are the ordinary vicissitudes of European politics. This does not mean that the United States must not protect its citizens and commercial life. But suppose that American missionaries are injured. Then if only by alliance we can get reparation we are bound to make that alliance. Doubtless we could not assert some just rights against all Europe, but if by an alliance we could assert those rights we should be bound to do so. Take, for example, the international conference on Africa, held in Berlin some time ago. The United States was invited to send a representative and did so. The then Minister to Germany was our representative, and he was largely responsible for the declaration of that conference. Yet his name could not be signed to the document with the names of the other foreign representatives.

"The whole theory of Washington's rule of isolation was that the country should have time to grow, and until it was grown that we should not be disturbed by foreign entanglements. But at that time three great foreign countries had possessions on this Continent. Now conditions have changed. Washington never intended that his rule of isolation should be maintained when the country was in its maturity. The time is past when we should hold aloof from the councils of the nations.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"But if we should not retain the Washington rule we should not have to expose ourselves to needless hazards. We should still be governed by principles of international law. It is a misfortune to be governed by a rule of action that has outlived its usefulness to apply to one set of conditions a rule that was meant for an entirely different set of conditions. But even Washington's rule of isolation was limited to politics. It did not apply to commerce. Nevertheless, the evils of the protective system were largely due to the influence of that rule.

"Political isolation may not be inconsistent with commercial freedom, where a country is weak and small. But when a country becomes a great power, covering a vast continent, political isolation is sure to be a serious impediment to commercial development. The two evils go together. The result is such an inconsistency as is illustrated by our position in the Berlin conference, when we accepted with alacrity the privileges of the declaration, while we firmly declined to take any responsibility for it. If we stand without a friend in the world it is because of this attitude. The evils incident to the political and commercial isolation are further illustrated in our extravagant protection of both capital and labor, as shown in the subsidizing of our farmers and the exclusion of immigrants. The decay of our shipping is another illustration.

"And now, when our ship-building trade has gone as a result of this policy, our shipping is crushed by restrictions which forbid registry of foreign-built ships. The fact is that in all our protective restriction legislation we are on the wrong track. This country should recognize the changed conditions and accept its present situation with all its burdens and all its advantages. The mission of this country, while looking after its own interests, is to further the cause of civilization throughout the world. . . . . .

"We are no longer isolated; we are members of an international society; we can not shut ourselves off altogether. No foreign question arises nowadays, but as soon as it is hinted that the United States should interfere and play its part in a manly fashion then the cry of 'jingo' goes up, and all we do is somewhat tardily to tender our 'moral support.' Is that the position for a great nation to take? It is not enough for us to pose and to call upon the world to look upon us and admire us; we must do something to justify our claims to be worthy of notice."

Washington's Rule Still Good.—"But even Washington's rule of isolation was, he [Mr. Olney] said, limited to politics. About the correctness of this latter contention there can be no question. Washington's own words in his farewell address sustain Mr. Olney. He said: 'The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible.' It would seem to follow, therefore, that there is no rule to change, so far as the commercial issue is concerned. Aside from this, however, we can not trace the relations between political and commercial isolation Mr. Olney aimed to point out. We can not see that the one necessarily involves the other. Taking the history of our commerce, we find that whatever of commercial isolation we have suffered has been due in the main to such a policy as is represented in Dingleyism. We see no reason why we should not have trade relations with other nations without mixing up in their squabbles and jealousies, and we think Washington's own utterances show that he saw no reason why this should not be the case.

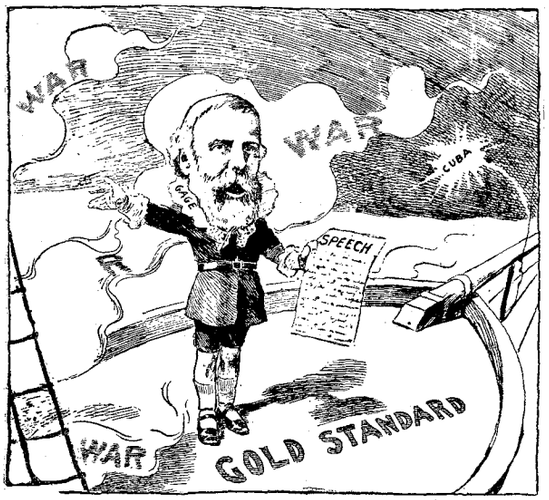
"No. As Mr. Olney admits, Washington's rule was distinctly a political rule. Consequently, in seeking for a vindication of its wisdom, and for its application to the present, we must differentiate it from the question of our commercial relations. It was the genesis of the Monroe doctrine that has served us such good stead, and in attacking it we attack that doctrine. Departure from the Washington historic rule means departure from the historic policy Mr. Adams and Mr. Monroe elaborated, and which was crystallized in Mr. Monroe's celebrated declaration, since become immortally associated with his name. For one of the strongest vindications of the Monroe doctrine we need not go back farther than the time during which Mr. Olney held the portfolio of Secretary of State. But for that doctrine and the consistent adherence to it on our part, which has led to its recognition by foreign nations, we might have become entangled in a serious complication. To act on Mr. Olney's theory and accept 'the responsibilities of our position as a great nation,' as he would have us accept them, would, to say the least, be to run the risk of affording foreign nations an excuse for violating the Monroe doctrine. On the whole, history and experience and the teachings of many of the ablest statesmen the country has produced, antagonize Mr. Olney's position, and emphasize the fact that the Washington rule of isolation in its true intent has not outlived its usefulness, and is as much our sheet-anchor of safety to-day as it was in the days of the infancy of the republic."—*The Dispatch (Dem.), Richmond.*

Vague Longings, Fiat, Problems.—"His [Mr. Olney's] remarks on the folly of supposing that there can be, in this age of the world, such a thing as commercial isolation and self-sufficiency, and on the disastrous results of the protective legislation based on that theory, commend themselves; and his profession of a great love for England, which it now appears he was only successfully dissembling in 1895, and his devout hope that our 'closer friendship' with her may prove 'a power for good that will be felt by all mankind,' are certainly gratifying. But his apparent belief that, because the United States is now a big nation, it is absolved from obligations resting upon it when it was a feeble power, is more dubious. 'The United States is one of the great nations of the world, yet it does not accept all the responsibilities of that position.' This is an idea in many heads besides Mr. Olney's. We have 'grown up'; Washington's warning against foreign entanglements is outgrown; we can no longer hold aloof from 'the councils of the nations.' One hears that said in many quarters. It is partly a reflex of our physical bigness, our 70,000,000; we feel our own muscle, like a stout youth, and we want others to feel it, too, and wonder at it. Then there is no doubt a vague longing in many excellent bosoms to make our great power tell, as Mr. Olney expresses it, 'for the betterment of the whole human race.' But we fear there is here a dangerous mixing up of force and moral influences. Converting the heathen by Martini-Henry instead of Henry Martyn, to quote *Punch's* joke, thinking that other nations will find all we do reasonable because we are so big and have such a tremendous 'fiat,' in Secretary Olney's famous phrase, may not prove a happy substitute for the policy marked out by Washington. If any country has reason to congratulate itself on a 'splendid isolation,' it is this one; and we certainly do not need to go abroad to find interesting 'problems' to solve. In the matter of problems on our hands we can defy the world."—*The Evening Post (Ind.), New York.*

Anti-Protection Fallacy.—"Mr. Olney proceeds to assert that political isolation is sure to be a serious impediment to commercial development. How much of jingoism is meant by this does not appear in the abstract of the address, but there is in it at least the intimation of commercial expansion through territorial annexation, and that certainly does not commend itself to the American people, and the one is not necessarily the corollary of the other. But Mr. Olney does mean, for he distinctly so states, that political isolation, which he strangely interprets as tantamount to a protective policy, is hostile to commercial growth. This is the fallacy in an otherwise admirable address, but we suppose Mr. Olney could not help this interpolation. It is in accordance with the trend of his mind and with that of those who hold his economic theories. And yet he as strangely admits his fallacy when he says: 'The mission of this country, while looking after its own interests, is to further the cause of civilization throughout the world.' Yes, 'while looking after its own interests.' First, regard your own and then help others. There is no inconsistency in this. The one is a sequence of the other. Legislation may be proper to remove certain restrictions upon our commercial expansion—restrictions not, however, dependent upon our tariff policy—but it is nonsense to say that such a policy, including even the subsidizing of our farmers and the exclusion of immigrants, as Mr. Olney puts it, bars either the extension of our commerce or the consummation of alliances which shall serve the cause of human progress."—*The Post-Express (Ind.) Rochester, N. Y.*

"In fine, Mr. Olney insists that we ought to recognize the changed aspect of things and assume our burdens while exercising our rights. We should cooperate with England, for our closer friendship with that nation will be a power for good that all mankind will feel. We must use our influence for the betterment of the whole human race. Certainly this is attractive and alluring doctrine, and the nation will not dismiss it with either sneer or smile. It deserves to be pondered, for there is much that is true and significant in it, tho few statesmen are prepared to go the full length of Mr. Olney, and tho there is a vital distinction between political isolation, which may be wholesome and 'splendid,' and commercial isolation."—*The Evening Post (McKinley Ind.), Chicago.*

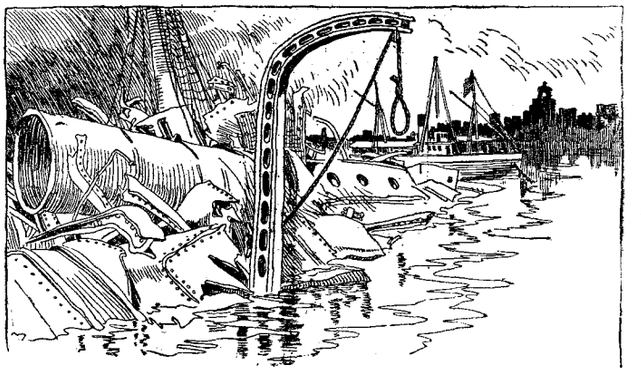
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



CASABIANCA GAGE.

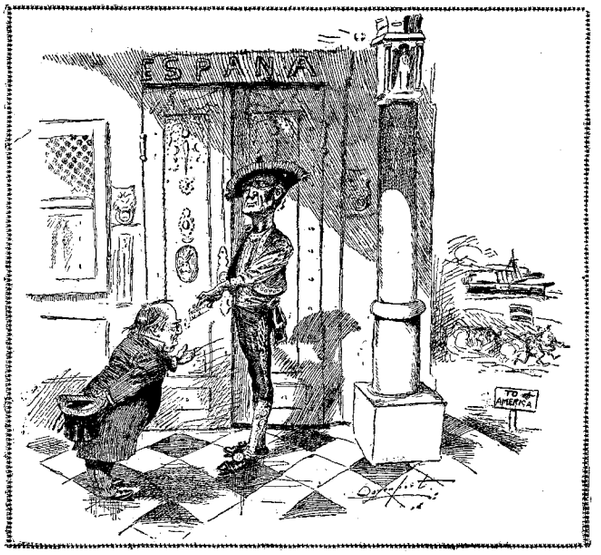
The boy stood on the burning deck,
Whence all but he had fled.

—*Rocky Mountain News, Denver.*



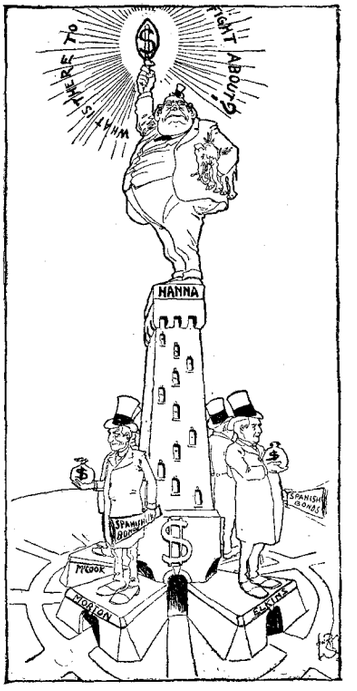
HOLD ON! LEAVE THAT PIECE STANDING; WE MAY WANT TO USE IT LATER.
—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

THE HOLLAND BOAT'S RIVAL.—*The Herald, New York.*

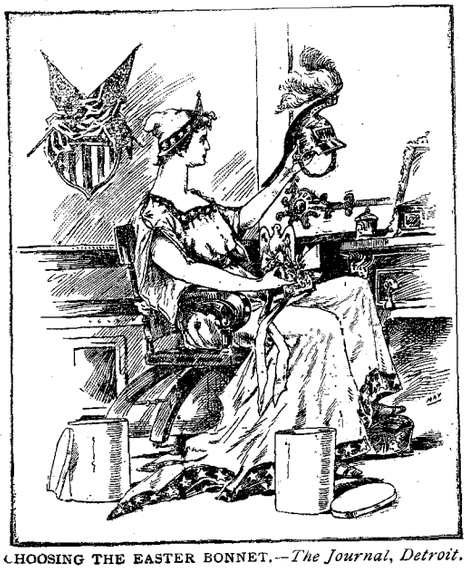


MANANA, PASADA MANANA.

(To-morrow, or the day after to-morrow.)—*The Journal, New York.*



THE PEACE PARTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD.—*The Chronicle, Chicago.*



CHOOSING THE EASTER BONNET.—*The Journal, Detroit.*

SPANISH DIPLOMACY.—*The Courier, Buffalo.*

CURRENT CARTOONS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HENRY GEORGE'S "SCIENCE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY."

HENRY GEORGE devoted the last seven years of his life (with the exception of the brief campaign for mayor of New York City, during which he died) to the preparation of the book now published under the title "The Science of Political Economy." It is, in substance, an elaboration of principles stated in the author's "Progress and Poverty," the later work undertaking to apply those principles to the whole field of political economy. The work will be severely criticized, for the author takes issue with almost every economic authority recognized by the schools, their doctrines, according to Mr. George's analysis, amounting to endless contradiction and the deliberate mystification of the student in search of truth.

The volume contains about 550 pages. The first "book" deals at length with the history of economics, and the philosophical basis of the science, under the title, "The Meaning of Political Economy." Three "books" treat of "The Nature of Wealth," "The Production of Wealth," and "The Distribution of Wealth." A fifth "book," less complete than the others by reason of the author's premature death, is devoted to "Money—the Medium of Exchange and Measure of Value."

Since Mr. George's fundamental criticism of other economists is that they fail to define terms accurately or clearly, his own definitions of the terms employed in his "reconstruction of political economy" are of the first importance in understanding the nature of his work. We reproduce a number of these definitions as they appear throughout the volume.

Wealth, in the economic sense, is "natural products so secured, moved, combined, or altered by human labor as to fit them for human satisfaction."

Value, as an economic term, is "value in exchange," or exchangeability alone, in distinction from "value in use." Value is "worth in exertion." "It is a quality attaching to the ownership of things, of dispensing with the exertion necessary to secure the satisfaction of desire, by inducing others to take it." "The value of a thing in any given time and place is the largest amount of exertion that any one will render in exchange for it. But as men always seek to gratify their desires with the least exertion, this is the lowest amount for which a similar thing can otherwise be obtained."

"All articles of wealth have value. If they lose value they cease to be wealth. But all things having value are not wealth, as is erroneously taught in current economic works."

Again, wealth is "labor which is raised to a higher or second power by being stored in concrete forms which give it a certain measure of permanence, and thus permit of its utilization to satisfy desire in other times or other places. Capital is stored labor, raised to a still higher or third power, by being used to aid labor in the production of fresh wealth or of larger direct satisfactions of desire."

Production and distribution of wealth, in the economic sense, are parts of a continuous process, and interference with distribution in accordance with natural laws is unjust interference with the producer. In production, land is the natural or passive factor; labor the human or active factor, and by nature spiritual; capital is a resultant form or use of wealth, in itself helpless. Distribution is the continuation and end of what begins in production, and thus the final division of political economy, the true meaning of the term "distribution" being the division into categories corresponding to the categories or factors of production. Transportation and exchange properly are included in production; taxation is excluded as a matter of human law, natural law being the proper subject of the science of political economy. "Nor does the science of political economy concern itself with consumption. It is finished and done . . . the purpose for which production began is concluded, when it reaches distribution."

Money: "Whatever in any time and place is used as the common medium of exchange is money in that time and place."

Mr. George defines political economy as "the science which treats of the nature of wealth and the laws of its production and distribution; that is to say of matters which absorb the larger part of the thought in the efforts of the majority—the getting of a living." Consequently he insists that every man has a right to think about these things and to discover, if possible, the natural laws according to which society develops. "When we shall have discovered as related the natural laws which govern the production and distribution of wealth, we shall then be in a position to see the effect of human laws and customs."

Not unselfishness, but the disposition of men to seek the satisfaction of their desires with the minimum of exertion, is the law of nature and the fundamental law of political economy. "It holds the same place in the sphere of political economy that the law of gravitation does in physics," says Mr. George. "It is no more affected by the selfishness or unselfishness of our desires than is the law of gravitation. It is simply a fact."

From the chapter on "The Meaning of Wealth in Political Economy" we make the following extracts as best showing the author's thesis and method:

"Commencing with Adam Smith and inquiring what was meant by value, I found that in value were incurred two absolutely different things, namely, the quality of value from production, and the quality of value from obligation, one of which kinds of value resulted in wealth, and the other of which did not. Now, value from production—which is the only kind of value which gives wealth—consists in application of labor in the production of wealth, which adds to the common stock of wealth. Wealth, therefore, in political economy, consists in natural products so secured, moved, combined, and altered by human labor as to fit them for human satisfaction. Value from obligation, on the other hand, tho a most important element of value, does not result in increase in the common stock or in the production of wealth. It has nothing whatever to do with the production of wealth, but only with the distribution of wealth, and its proper place is under that heading.

"Thus, in the way I have in this work adopted, that of proceeding analytically from value, we come to precisely the same conclusion as that reached in 'Progress and Poverty,' where we proceeded directly, and by deduction—we come to the result that wealth in the politico-economic sense consists in natural substances that have been so secured, moved, combined, or altered by human labor as to fit them for human satisfaction. Such substances are wealth, and always have value. When they cease to have value they of course cease to be wealth.

"Thus, proceeding by the way adopted in this work, we reach precisely the same conclusion as to wealth as by the way adopted in my previous work. The advantages of adopting this mode here are that a conclusion reached by the methods familiar to the students of the scholastic political economy can with difficulty be ignored by them, and that, in going in this way over the subject of value, much has been seen both for the present and the future that was necessary to a full treatise on the science of political economy and that may elsewhere be dispensed with. . . . . .

"As there is a reason for everything, in the mental world as well as in the physical world, so there is a reason for this disposition to include in the term wealth everything that has value, without regard to the origin of that value. It springs at bottom from the desire on the part of those who dominate the accredited organs of education and opinion (who, wherever there is inequality in the distribution of wealth, are necessarily the wealthy class) to give to the mere legal right of property the same moral sanction that justly attaches to the natural right of property, or, at the very least, to ignore anything that would show that the recognition of a legal right may involve the denial of moral right. As the defenders of chattel slavery, and those who did not wish to offend the slave power, not long since dominant in the United States, were obliged to stop the examination of ownership with purchase, assuming that the purchase of a slave carried with it the same right of ownership as did the purchase of a mule or of a bale of cotton, so those who would defend the industrial slavery of to-day, or at least not offend the wealth power, are obliged to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

stop their examination of the nature of wealth with valu assuming that everything that has value is therefore wealth, thus involving themselves and leaving their students in a fog of confusion as to the nature of the thing whose laws they profess to examine.

"But to whomsoever wishes really to understand political economy there is now no difficulty in coming to a clear and precise determination of the nature of wealth, whichever way he may elect to begin. . . . . .

"Many things are commonly spoken of as wealth which we all know, in the true and fundamental meaning of the word, are not wealth at all. If you take an ordinarily intelligent man whose powers of analysis have not been muddled by what the colleges call the teaching of political economy, and ask him what he understands at bottom by wealth, it will be found at last, tho it may require repeated questioning to eliminate metaphor and representation, that the kernel of his idea of wealth is that of natural substances or products so changed in place, form, and combination by the exertion of human labor as to fit them or fit them better for the satisfaction of human desire.

"This, indeed, is the true meaning of wealth, the meaning of what I have called 'value from production.' It is the meaning to which in political economy the word wealth must be carefully restricted. For political economy is the economy of communities or nations. In the economy of individuals, to which our ordinary speech usually refers, the word wealth is commonly applied to anything having an exchange value as between individuals. But when used as a term of political economy the word wealth must be limited to a much more definite meaning. Many things are commonly spoken of as wealth in the hands of the individual which in taking account of collective or general wealth can not be included. Such things having exchange value are commonly spoken of as wealth, since as between individuals or between sets of individuals they represent the power of obtaining wealth. But they are not really wealth, inasmuch as their increase or decrease does not affect the sum of wealth. Such are bonds, mortgages, promissory notes, bank-bills, or other stipulations for the transfer of wealth. Such are franchises, which represent special privileges, accorded to some and denied to others. Such were slaves, whose value represented merely the power of one class to appropriate the earnings of another class. Such are lands or other natural opportunities the value of which results from the acknowledgment in favor of certain persons of an exclusive legal right to their use, and the profit of their use, and which represents only the power thus given to the mere owner to demand a share of the wealth produced by use. Increase in the value of bonds, mortgages, notes, or bank-bills can not increase the wealth of a community that includes as well those who promise to pay to those who are entitled to receive. Increase in the value of franchises can not increase the wealth of a community that includes those who are denied special privileges as well as those who are accorded them. The enslavement of a part of their number could not increase the wealth of a people, for more than the enslavers gained, the enslaved would lose. Increase in land values does not represent increase in the common wealth, for what landowners gain by higher prices, the tenants or ultimate users, who must pay them, are deprived of. And all this value, which in common thought and speech, in legislation and law, is undistinguished from wealth, could, without the destruction or consumption of anything more than a few drops of ink and a piece of paper, be utterly annihilated. By enactment of the sovereign political power debts might be canceled, franchises abolished or taken by the State, slaves emancipated, and land returned to the general usufructuary ownership of the whole people, without the aggregate wealth being diminished by the value of a pinch of snuff, for what some would lose, others would gain. There would be no more destruction of wealth than there was creation of wealth when Elizabeth Tudor enriched her favorite courtiers by the grant of monopolies, or when Boris Godoonof made Russian peasants merchantable property. . . . . .

"Thus wealth, as alone the term can be used in political economy, consists of natural products that have been secured, moved, or combined so as to fit them for the gratification of human desires. It is, in other words, labor impressed upon matter in such a way as to store up, as the heat of the sun is stored up in coal, its power to minister to human desires. Nothing that nature supplies to man without the expenditure of labor is wealth; nor yet does the expenditure of labor result in wealth unless there is a tangible product which retains the power of ministering to desire; nor yet again can man himself, nor any of his powers, capabilities, or acquirements, nor any obligation to bestow labor or yield up the products of labor from one to another, constitute any part of wealth. Nature and man—or, in economic terminology, land and labor—are the two necessary factors in the production of wealth. Wealth is the resultant of their joint action."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MR. MASON is a senatorial gun of the reappearing type.—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

IF the Cubans are unfit for independence, we might give them Tom Reed.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

BRYAN will have to get a war-record if he expects to be in the fight next time.—*The Dispatch, St. Paul.*

IF Spain keeps on getting poorer we may have to feed her as well as Cuba.—*The Herald, Baltimore.*

SPAIN may have no coal, but she has plenty of mines—in Havana harbor.—*The Age-Herald, Birmingham, Ala.*

ACCORDING to international law, it is wrong to undertake anything that you can't accomplish.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

IF Spain would take a census of our available fighting correspondents she would be less eager for war.—*The Journal, Detroit.*

DESPITE rumors of Spain's intentions, it is probable that privateering will continue to be confined to the trusts.—*The News, Detroit.*

WITHOUT giving the remark any particular application, financiers may steal away without actually leaving the city.—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

CONSIDERING the danger of accident in Havana harbor, it is surprising that Spain should risk sending warships there.—*The Star, Washington.*

FIRST CITIZEN: "He's a strong Republican, isn't he?" Second Citizen: "Decidedly! He even indorses the Dingley deficit."—*Puck, New York.*

YOUNG Mr. Garfield's effort to introduce civil-service reform in Ohio has reached that stage where it needs a relief expedition.—*The Star, Washington.*

WHILE Great Britain is sympathizing with our humane policy toward Cuba it might make a few rational concessions to Ireland.—*The Herald, Baltimore.*

IT must make Spain particularly angry when she reflects that she had to borrow the money to meet the expense of discovering this country.—*The Journal, New York.*

"WHILE the Government is preparing to manufacture smokeless powder, the military advantages of a noiseless Congressman should not be lost sight of."—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

THE total population of Spain is 18,000,000. The United States has 10,000,000 men available as soldiers. In this there is both a distinction and a difference.—*The Herald, Baltimore.*

BEFORE a murderer is caught everybody thinks he ought to be hanged at once, but as soon as he is convicted everybody begins to sympathize with the efforts to have him acquitted. It's very curious.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

STRANGER.—"So you lynched that negro without his being charged with any crime at all?" Prominent Citizen.—"Yes, sah: but we're expecting to heah of the crime every minute. You see, sah, the fellah was a total strangah heah, sah."—*Judge, New York.*

MR. POLO, the Spanish Minister, wants to know, on behalf of Spain, why the United States are buying war-ships. Spain is wofully ignorant. Any one else would know that what we want with war-ships is to prevent anybody from stealing our reindeer, which we went to so much trouble to obtain.—*The Courier-Journal, Louisville.*

A PUZZLING LETTER.—"I don't know whether this new man is a very astute diplomat," said the railway attaché, "or a very bad speller."

"Have you heard from your letter asking what he has done with reference to those hostile members of the legislature?"

"Yes. He says he is doing his best to passify them."—*The Star, Washington.*

"WHAT," asks the Blairville *Courier*, "has become of the initiative and the referendum? Have our Populistic friends permitted them to escape?"

We think not. Down here Mr. David Martin is the initiative and the courts are the referendum. And meanwhile the people get left. For particulars see the U. G. I. gas deal.—*The Inquirer, Philadelphia.*

DOUBTLESS others have noticed these historical facts and coincidences:
April 19, 1775, Battle of Lexington.
April 24, 1846, first engagement of Mexican War.
April 12, 1861, Sumpter fired on.
April 13, 1861, Sumpter surrendered.
April 14, 1861, Lincoln's first call for troops.
April 9, 1865, Lee's surrender.
April 14, 1865, Lincoln assassinated.
That is quite a record for April in the United States. Some people are wondering if April, 1898, will add to the list another memorable date.—*The American, Waterbury, Conn.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

LONGFELLOW THROUGH BLISS CARMAN'S EYES.

IT is not easy, Mr. Carman finds, to think critically of a writer under whose magic you have ever fallen; and of all American poets, Longfellow is the one whose name carries with it invariable associations of the gentlest human nature; he is "the most loved, if not the best loved, of American poets." But if the fact of having once fallen under the magic of a writer hampers the critic, still more hopelessly hampered is the critic who has never been moved at all by the writer's creations of beauty. Taking courage from this thought, Mr. Carman proceeds, after a long semi-apology to himself and his readers, to write of "Longfellow Through Modern Eyes" (*Chap-Book*, April 1). And this is, in part, what he says:

"His range was not wide, his power was not varied, his insight was not deep; he had no passion and little force; yet, in spite of these almost incalculable defects, he had one of the chief traits of genius—he had the charm of benignity, the serene composure of an untarnished mind. All sunshine, he wanders through our fancy, this poet of the quiet Charles, with a gracious and winning smile like Virgil's own, a rare classic purity of mien, the influence of a personality undisturbed by vicissitude or doubt. In his pages there is something of that grace—that unfailing grace and gentleness of nature, that urbanity of tone—not always found in our greatest English poets, which so marks the Greek and Latin writers, the very quality that has led us to speak of our study of their work as a study of the humanities. The sense of proportion, the scrupulous reverence for art, the untiring winsomeness of manner which only an unswerving allegiance to beauty can bestow—these characteristics are Longfellow's own. The stress and strain, the hopeless vagaries of whim, the floundering, incoherent, experimental atrocities so terribly prevalent in English letters, these are never his.

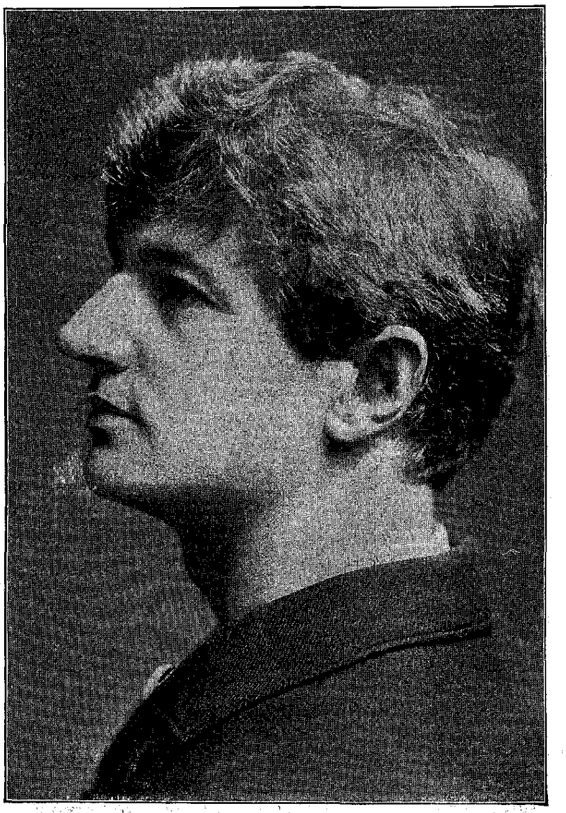
"In the conclusion of that noble preface to his poems, Arnold says: 'If we can not attain to the mastery of the great artists, let us, at least, have so much respect for our art as to prefer it to ourselves. Let us not bewilder our successors; let us transmit to them the practise of poetry, with its boundaries and wholesome regulative laws, under which excellent works may again, perhaps, at some future time be produced, not yet fallen into oblivion through our neglect, not yet condemned and canceled by the influence of their eternal enemy, caprice.'

"In that sentence we have the true estimate of Longfellow's worth. He was not an original thinker, like Emerson; he was not a powerful political pamphleteer, like Lowell; he was not a prophet, like Whitman; he was a thorough, modest, conscientious craftsman, who had so much respect for his art as to prefer it to himself, and who, tho he produced no work of the first order, nevertheless transmitted to us the practise of poetry, unimpaired by any neglect of his, and uninjured by its eternal enemy, caprice. This is Longfellow's honor; this justifies his reward. And when we are inclined to think harshly of his mediocrity—his forceless mediocrity of thought, his depressing mediocrity of sentiment, we may well recall his high service to letters in maintaining their traditions, and importing their treasures into a new world. For, while Longfellow was the Psalmist of Philistia, he was also, by his sheer devotion to art, an example to the Children of Light. So that, with all his shortcomings, with all the disabilities of his own endowments, there still was left him an ample accomplishment; for there was left to him a large field of activity, the whole realm of intellectual experience in which the mass of mankind habitually dwells—the realm of the familiar. He is the laureate of placidity, the poet of the commonplace. He was not, I mean, a master of thought like Browning or Goethe, solacing our disquietude with ever new helps toward a solution of the riddle; nor a stimulator of valorous spirit in the front of doubt, like Shelley or Heine, those brave soldiers in the holy warfare of humanity; nor did he voice, like Burns, the lyrical, stormy cry of the soul in the very ecstasy of daily joys and sorrows. No, he lived in that happy region where all of us average men and women in the world are prone, if not content, to dwell, the region of domestic sentiment and popular thought. And his gravest sin is that he would make us more content, rather than less content to dwell there."

The severest arraignment of the popular artist, says Mr. Carman farther on, carrying out the thought of the last sentence quoted above, is that he make us satisfied with what we are rather than ambitious of what we may become.

The signal defect of Longfellow as a poet, we are further told, is his lack of passion. This is the great fault of his most popular poem—"Evangeline." It calls up the tender and idyllic phases of love, none of its passionate phases. Nor is there present passion of any other sort. We quote Mr. Carman again:

"Consider the incident of the deportation, tho. As I am persuaded, that execrable act was the scheme of the dastardly governor, Laurence, unauthorized by his home government. But



BLISS CARMAN.

that fact does not lessen the dramatic horror of the deed; while the peacefulness of the French neutrals engages our sympathy the more. Here surely was the theme to raise the passion of righteousness in the veriest dough-faced caitiff that ever trod upon grass. Longfellow is utterly unmoved before it. He goes on with the tale in that mild tone, as if not a heart were breaking. Not a quaver of indignation in his voice, not an accent of wrath on his lips. 'The hate of hate, the scorn of scorn' are not in him."

As a sonneteer Longfellow wrought most successfully:

"That strict form of verse seems to have supplied just the support and restraint his prolixity required. In those large, calm interludes to his translation of the 'Divine Comedy,' in the sonnet on Chaucer, and in the sonnet on nature, he is at his best, and he is among the masters of the sonnet, with Wordsworth and Milton. His delicate taste and instinctive breeding found their fitting habit in that aristocratic regularity of expression."

Of all his more extended poems there is but one that seems to Mr. Carman to retain its charm over the reader after he has reached the critical age, and that is "Hiawatha." In conclusion:

"He was never the priest of nature; he was always the gentle sacristan of art. And it is his great labors in this field that have so endeared him to his countrymen. He gave us an air, an at-

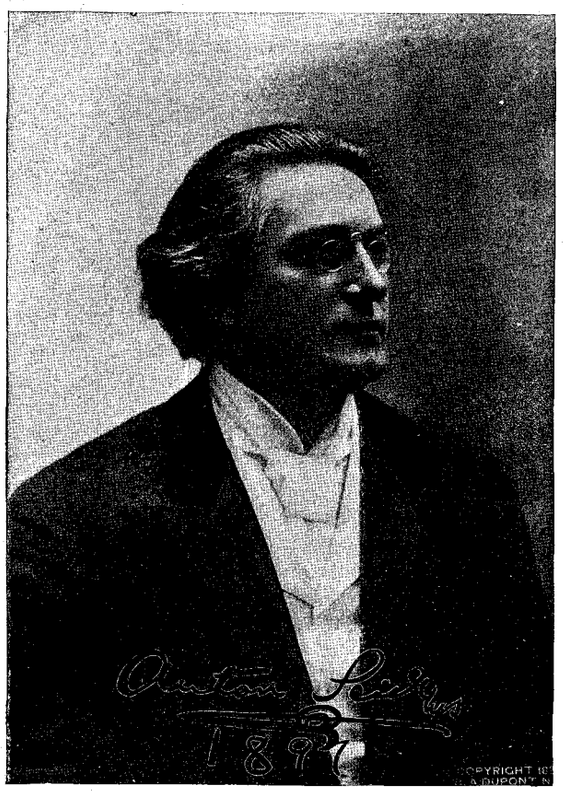
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

mosphere which we did not before possess, an air in which art could grow. He made us partakers of the amenities of an unobtrusive culture, and brought home treasures of the ages to our doors, as the clipper-built ships of Salem used to bring those rare bales of outlandish merchandise and handicraft from China or the Indies long ago."

ANTON SEIDL.

MR. SEIDL'S sudden and unexpected death in this city Monday, March 28, brought a feeling akin to dismay to musical circles in and around New York as well as keen disappointment in many other centers. He had arranged a long concert tour with his company throughout the country, and was to direct the coming Wagner Festival in London.

The tributes to his orchestral genius have been many, but it is hardly time as yet to look for a comprehensive critical analysis



of his powers. While awaiting fuller treatment of the theme, we present here an extract from an article by E. Irenæus Stevenson in *Harper's Weekly:*

"Mr. Seidl was Hungarian by actual birth, but he has been identified with Germany and the United States during a brief and splendid career. Born at Budapest in 1850, after early studies at Leipsic, he soon became a most confidential member of that intimate circle around Wagner and Wagner's family—with it, indeed, often associated by a floating legend more closely than as merely by his long musical secretaryship to Wagner and by Liszt's affectionate interest. After rapidly rising in fame as Wagner's assistant conductor and as a general conductor at Leipsic (1878), as the leader of the Angelo Neumann tour with the Nibelungen dramas (1878), and at Bremen's notable city opera (1883–85), Mr. Seidl was engaged for the [old] Metropolitan Opera-House by Mr. Edmund C. Stanton, to succeed Dr. Damrosch. In September, 1885, Mr. Seidl came to us. From that time the bright history of the Metropolitan's years of—exclusively—opera in German, the tale of its magnificent and now historic productions of Wagner's works (including the complete Tetralogy, and 'The Mastersingers,' and 'Tristan'), of successes that have made its history one brilliant forever in musical annals—it has almost all been closely the story of Mr. Seidl's efficiency and recognition. He can hardly be separated from its chapters. The changes and shiftings of musical policy at the Opera-House gradually, but firmly, worked only for Mr. Seidl's more permanent authority and honor there. Under Mr. Grau, too, his career and fame had lately widened, and his name was impressing itself on a public foreign to us as it had not done in the past.

"Last season's London and Baireuth performances were doubtless but the beginning of a larger international reputation than ever before. The fair splendors of a quite new career were apparently before Mr. Seidl. And since, with all his specialistic charges, as an operatic director, he had identified himself as the conductor of such orchestral societies and concert series as the Philharmonic, the Brighton Beach seasons, the Seidl Society, the Astoria, the Chickering Hall, the various concerts and tours of his own band, his life was of exceptional concert industry. It need not be said that so abrupt a conclusion of all its varied concerns means grave and tangled complications in our city's immediate future, as well as a dolorous hour to all who esteemed and admired the musician and the unassuming, amiable, sincere man.

"Mr. Seidl was, in fact, an unusual musician—a conductor in his field with no superior whomsoever—and in many traits he was an unusual man. He was educated in much besides his profession. His general culture was wide. As a conductor he was among the first in the world, particularly and peculiarly as concerned the interpretation of Wagner's scores. By inheritance, by tradition, by genius, by training, Seidl was a lord and a master in the delivery of Wagner, as have been only half a dozen Wagner leaders, since Wagnerism first uttered its messages to the operatic stage."

As a composer, Mr. Stevenson adds, Mr. Seidl made no pretensions, tho he was said to have been engaged lately on an opera.

A THRILLING WAR BETWEEN MARS AND THE EARTH.

WHEN communications are really established with the inhabitants of Mars, they will find here at least two books with some personal claim upon their interest, both being romances issued during the last year—Du Maurier's "The Martians" and Mr. H. G. Wells's "The War of the Worlds." The critical journals of England have been especially strong in their praise of the latter of these two books. It has not attracted so much attention on this side, due in part, perhaps, to the fact that it was (so the author indignantly charges) published in a much garbled form as a serial in two American periodicals.

The London *Saturday Review* calls the story an "extraordinary romance." *The New Century* (London) calls it "a brilliant work of imagination which is equal to anything that Jules Verne has done." *The Athenæum* admits that the idea of the invasion from Mars is "magnificent," but thinks the author has failed to make the most of his opportunities. *The Academy* pays tribute to his accurate and "extraordinarily detailed" knowledge of scientific truth as well as to the vigor of his imagination. *The Spectator* says: "As a writer of scientific romances he has never been surpassed," and compares him with Poe to the disadvantage of the latter.

The plot of the book is briefly outlined by *The Speaker* as follows:

"Mr. Wells tells us how on a certain day, which has not yet, happily, been reached, the inhabitants of Mars invaded this world, and what came of their presence among us. They selected as the spot at which they aimed the immense canisters in which they had lodged themselves for the expedition, the neighborhood of Guildford. London, apparently, is big enough to make its existence known to the inhabitants of another planet. Ten cylinders of colossal size fell on ten successive days to the southwest of the capital. Their appearance at first excited prodigious curiosity, unmixed with alarm; but when from the interior of these huge vessels there crawled forth certain terrible-looking creatures with nothing human in their appearance, apparently all brains and hands, a deadly panic fell upon those who witnessed the phenom-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

enon. The terror was increased when it was seen that these awful beings commanded mechanical forces unknown to the human race, and were as much superior to the inhabitants of the earth in fighting power as well-armed men are to a herd of sheep. The Martians did not leave us long in ignorance of the fact that their mission was to conquer the world, beginning with London. The story of the combat which they waged against our ineffectual resistance, of the ruin and destruction which they wrought, and of the frightful panic which emptied London in a few hours, is certainly one of the most thrilling narratives in fiction. Mr. Wells has, in fact, surpassed himself in depicting these scenes, and in painting the helplessness of man in presence of beings of a superior intelligence to his own. It was not by any efforts of the soldiers and sailors, who died bravely in resisting the invaders, that the earth was at last freed from their presence. They fell victims to the noxious microbes to which the human race has long been inured, but of which the Martians know nothing. Thus, according to Mr. Wells, humanity was saved from destruction by one of those provisions of nature against which it rebels most constantly."

The two weapons with which the Martians effect their victories over our armies are a gun that discharges canisters which emit a vapor suffocating to all who breathe it, and a powerful heat ray that explodes every gun and magazine against which it is directed. Before these weapons our own armies are powerless. Of our unexpected allies, the microorganisms, Mr. Wells speaks as follows:

"'These germs of disease have taken toll of humanity since the beginning of things—taken toll of our prehuman ancestors since life began here. But by virtue of this natural selection of our kind we have developed resisting power; to no germs do we succumb without a struggle, and to many—those that cause putrefaction in dead matter, for instance—our living frames are altogether immune. But there are no bacteria in Mars, and directly these invaders arrived, directly they drank and fed, our microscopic allies began to work their overthrow. Already when I watched them they were irrevocably doomed, dying and rotting even as they went to and fro. It was inevitable. By the toll of a billion deaths, man has bought his birthright of the earth, and it is his against all comers; it would still be his were the Martians ten times as mighty as they are. For neither do men live nor die in vain.'"

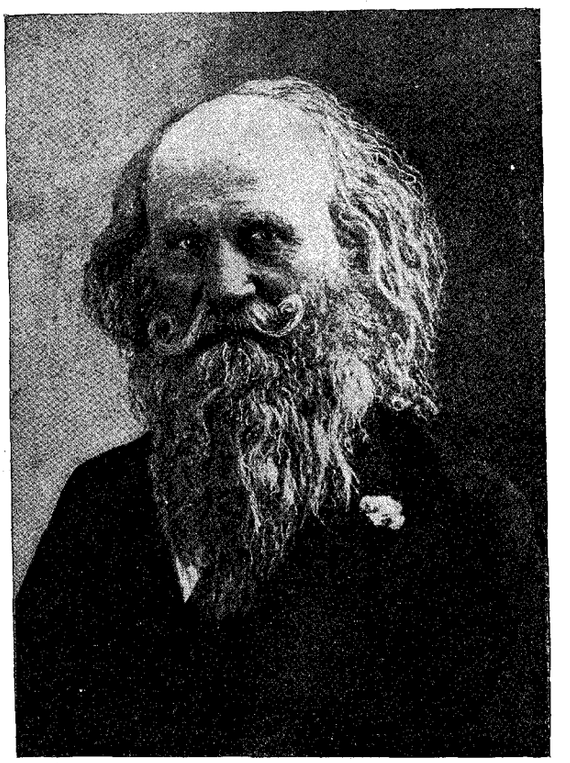
"The picture of the last Martian," says *The Saturday Review*, "in its bewildered agony, howling in the twilight from the summit of Primrose Hill over a silent and devastated London, is one of the most effective with which we have met for years. We shall long hear 'Ulla! ulla!' echoing in our dreams."

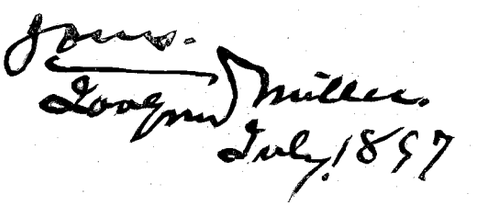
JOAQUIN MILLER AFTER FORTY YEARS.

THE first time Joaquin Miller appeared in print was in 1859, when a valedictory class poem by him was published in Oregon. Now, after a lapse of nearly forty years, he has gathered together in a volume entitled "Complete Poetical Works of Joaquin Miller" all his output which he cares to save, the implication being that nothing can be expected from him hereafter. In addition to his poems, there are many reminiscences in the form of foot-notes, a biographical preface, an appendix containing several prose articles about his home in California, and two pages of portraits of the poet. The book is dedicated "to Collis P. Huntington, who was first to lead the steel-clad cavalry of conquest through the Sierras to the Sea of Seas, and who has done the greater West and South more enduring good than any other living man." "Fault may be found," says the author in his preface, "as with Hawthorne when he gathered up his tales, that all I have written is not here. Let me answer with him that all I wish to answer for is here. The author must be the sole judge as to what belongs to the poet and what to the flames . . . that which the world let drop out of sight as the years surged by I have, as a rule, not cared to introduce a second time."

The following extract we also take from the preface (the author is speaking "to the young in letters"):

"And now think it not intrusion if one no longer young should ask the coming poet to not waste his forces in discovering this truth: The sweetest flowers grow closest to the ground. We are all too ready to choose some lurid battle theme or exalted subject. Exalt your theme rather than ask your theme to exalt you. Braver and better to celebrate the lowly and forgiving grasses under foot than the stately cedars and sequoia overhead. They can speak for themselves. It has been scornfully said that all of my subjects are of the low or savage. It might have been as truly said that some of my heroes and heroines, as Reil and





Sophia Petrowska, died on the scaffold. But believe me, the people of heart are the unfortunate. How unfortunate that man who never knew misfortune! And, thank God! the heart of the world is with the unfortunate! There never has yet been a great poem written of a rich man or gross. And I glory in the fact that I never celebrated war or warriors. Thrilling as are war themes, you will not find one, purposely, in all my books. If you would have the heart of the world with you, put heart in your work, taking care that you do not try to pass brass for gold. They are much alike to look upon, but only the ignorant can be deceived. And what is poetry without heart! In truth, were I asked to define poetry, I would answer in a single word, *Heart*. . . . . .

"Let me again invoke you, be loyal to your craft, not only to your craft but to your fellow scribes. To let envy lure you to leer at even the humblest of them is to admit yourself beaten; to admit yourself to be one of the thousand failures betraying the one success. Braver it were to knife in the back a holy man at prayer. I plead for something more than the individual here. I plead for the entire republic. To not have a glorious literature of our own is to be another Nineveh, Babylon, Turkey. Nothing ever has paid, nothing ever will pay a nation like poetry. How many millions have we paid, are still paying, bleak and rocky little Scotland, to behold the land of Burns? Byron led the world

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to scatter its gold through the ruins of Italy, where he had mused and sang, and Italy was rebuilt. Greece survived a thousand years on the deathless melodies of her mighty dead, and now once again is the heart of the globe.

"Finally, use the briefest little bits of baby Saxon words at hand. The world is waiting for ideas, not for words. Remember Shakespeare's scorn of 'words, words, words.' Remember always that it was the short Roman sword that went to the heart and conquered the world, not the long tasseled and bannered lance of the barbarian. Write this down in red and remember.

"Will we ever have an American literature? Yes, when we leave sound and words to the winds. American science has swept time and space aside. American science dashes along at fifty, sixty miles an hour; but American literature still lumbers along in the old-fashioned English stage-coach at ten miles an hour; and sometimes with a red-coated outrider blowing a horn. We must leave all this behind us. We have not time for words. A man who uses a great big sounding word when a short one will do is to that extent a robber of time. A jewel that depends greatly on its setting is not a great jewel. When the Messiah of American literature comes he will come singing, so far as may be, in words of a single syllable."

The long poem "With Walker in Nicaragua," we are told in one of the foot-notes, was first intended for John Brown of Harper's Ferry. The poet was teaching school in Washington Territory when he heard of Brown's raid and death, and at once wrote a number of verses in his memory. Afterward the poem was changed so as to refer to General Walker.

"The Isles of the Amazons," tales in verse of South American life, was written at the suggestion of Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, who translated it into Portuguese and warmly praised it.

"The Ship in the Desert," first published in *The Atlantic Monthly*, gives some striking pictures of the great arid plains of the West, crossed by the poet with his father when they traveled overland to Oregon in 1852. These lines from the poem will serve to show its author's descriptive powers and beauty:

A wild, wide land of mysteries,
Of sea-salt lakes and dried up-seas,
And lonely wells and pools; a land
That seems so like dead Palestine,
Save that its wastes have no confine
Till pushed against the level skies.
A land from out whose depths shall rise
The new-time prophets. Yea, the land
From out whose awful depths shall come,
A lowly man, with dusty feet,
A man fresh from his Maker's hand,
A singer singing oversweet,
A charmer charming ever wise;
And then all men shall not be dumb.
Nay, not be dumb; for he shall say,
"Take heed, for I prepare the way
For weary feet." Lo, from this land
Of Jordan streams and dead sea sand,
The Christ shall come when next the race
Of man shall look upon His face.

Of other poems of the great West, one of the finest we reproduce in full:

THE HEROES OF AMERICA.

O perfect heroes of the earth,
That conquer'd forests, harvest set!
O sires, mothers of my West!
How shall we count your proud bequest?
But yesterday ye gave us birth;
We eat your hard-earn'd bread to-day,
Nor toil nor spin nor make regret,
But praise our pretty selves and say
How great we are. We all forget
The still endurance of the rude
Unpolished sons of solitude.

What strong, uncommon men were these,
These settlers hewing to the seas!
Great horny-handed men and tan;
Men blown from many a barren land
Beyond the sea; men red of hand,
And men in love, and men in debt,
Like David's men in battle set:
And men whose very hearts had died,
Who only sought these woods to hide
Their wretchedness, held in the van;
Yet every man among them stood
Alone, along that sounding wood,
And every man somehow a man.
They pushed the mailed wood aside,
They tossed the forest like a toy,
That grand, forgotten race of men—
The boldest band that yet has been
Together since the siege of Troy.

Among the later poems is that written on the death of President Garfield, in connection with which this interesting reminiscence of Walt Whitman is given:

"It was on this occasion that a pall of black suddenly fell upon the republic. Garfield lay dead at Elberon!

"A publisher solicited from each of the several authors then in and about Boston some tribute of sorrow for the dead. The generous sum of $100 was checked as an earnest. I remember how John Boyle O'Riley and I went to big-hearted Walt Whitman and wrestled with him in a vain effort to make him earn and accept his $100.

"'Yes, I'm sorry as the sorriest; sympathize with the great broken heart of the world over this dead sovereign citizen. But I've nothing to say.'

"And so, persuade as we might, even past midnight, Walt Whitman would not touch the money or try to write a line. He was poor; but bear it forever in testimony that he was honest, and would not promise to sell that which he felt that God had not at that moment given him to sell. And hereafter, whenever any of you are disposed to speak, or even think unkindly of Walt Whitman, remember this refusal of his to touch a whole heap of money when he might have had it for ten lines, and may be less than ten minutes' employment. I love him for it. There is not a butcher, nor a baker, nor a merchant, nor a banker in America, perhaps, who would have been under the circumstances so stubbornly, savagely honest with the world and himself."

Among the "Later Poems" is one on

CUBA LIBRE.

Comes a cry from Cuban water—
From the warm, dusk Antilles—
From the lost Atlanta's daughter,
Drowned in blood as drowned in seas;
Comes a cry of purpled anguish—
See her struggles, hear her cries!
Shall she live, or shall she languish?
Shall she sink, or shall she rise?

She shall rise, by all that's holy!
She shall live and she shall last;
Rise as we, when crushed and lowly
From the blackness of the past.
Bid her strike! Lo, it is written
Blood for blood and life for life.
Bid her smite, as she is smitten;
Stars and stripes were born of strife.

Once we flashed our lights of freedom,
Lights that dazzled her dark eyes
Till she could but yearning heed them,
Reach her hands and try to rise.
Then they stabbed her, choked her, drowned her,
Till we scarce could hear a note.
Ah! these rustling chains that bound her!
Oh! these robbers at her throat!

And the kind who forged these fetters?
Ask five hundred years for news.
Stake and thumbscrew for their betters?
Inquisitions! Banished Jews!
Chains of slavery! What reminder
Of one red man in that land?
Why, these very chains that bound her
Bound Columbus, foot and hand!

She shall rise as rose Columbus,
From his chains, from shame and wrong—
Rise as Morning, matchless, wondrous,
Rise as some rich morning song—
Rise a ringing song and story,
Valor, love personified.
Stars and stripes espouse her glory,
Love and Liberty allied.

That the poet has been touched by the altruistic spirit of the times is shown in the poem "Sappho and Phaon," with its story of the finding of the long-lost Eden. In his notes on this poem the author gives this further counsel to the American poets of the future:

"One final word to the coming poets of the Sierras and the great Sea and the Universal Heart. For I would have them, not like the very many cedars, but like the very few sequoias. I

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

would have them not fear the elements, or seek station or office from any one; to owe no man; only God. Yes, I know—who should better know?—how long and lonely and terribly dark the night is when not well nourished and encouraged by earnest friends; but I have seen some, better, abler than I, halt, falter, fall, from very excess of kindly praise and patronage. My coming poets, there are offices, favors, high honors within the gift of good men, and good men are many; but the gift of song is from God only. Choose, and adhere to the end; for we can not serve two masters. A good citizen you may be, have love, peace, plenty to the end; but you shall not even so much as ascend the mountain that looks down upon the Promised Land, however much you may be made to believe you have attained it, if you follow Mammon. On the other hand, plain, simple, apart, alone, God only at your side, you must toil by day and meditate by night, remembering always that the only true dignity is true humility; remembering always that the only true humility is true dignity. Poverty, pain, persecution, ingratitude, scorn, and maybe obscurity at the end. But always and through all, and over and above all, Faith, Hope, and Charity. The greatest and the humblest that has been, your one exemplar. And so, following Him, shall you never answer back except and only by some white banner set on your own splendid and inaccessible summits; the flag of forgiveness and good-will.

"If then, thus informed by one whose feet are worn, the starry steeps of song be still your aspiration, don your Capuchin garb and with staff and sandal shoon go forth alone to find your lofty acre, to plant and water your tree, to take your eternal lessons from Him, through the toil of bee and the song of bird. Nor shall you, in your lofty seclusion and security from the friction and roar of trade, for one day escape or seek to escape your duties to man. The poets are God's sentries set on the high watch-towers of the world. You must see with the true foresight of the seer of old the coming invasions, the internal evils, the follies of your age, and not only give warning but bravely lead to triumph or perish, as the prophets of old, if need be.

"Perhaps the greatest source of sorrow, sin, in this our commercial age is the periodical 'hard times.' There should be nothing of that sort. True, this age of gold and of getting will pass as the age of stone and man-eating passed, but our work is with our own age. Then can the seer, the prophet, priest, poet, sing, and so teach a way to avert this tidal wave of calamity that every few years submerges the entire Christian world?

"What, this is not the poet's work! Sir, truth is the poet's sword, and his battle is for mankind. I like the story of that Orpheus piping on a hillside till people sat at his feet to hear him play; and so built a city there. Beautiful, divinely beautiful, the poet's story of the old shepherd king who had his strength restored each time the giant threw him down to earth. The people came crowding to the cities then as now. These themes, or such themes, are crying out continuously. The deaf do not hear; the blind can not see. The seer only can see. 'Let me sing the songs and I care not who make the laws.'

"Clearly, then, you are not to go apart in consecration for your own ease, least of all for your own glory. The only glory that can long attend you or at all survive you is the glory of doing good; defending the weak, guiding the strong, making the blind see; finding your reward entirely in the fact that you loyally love the true, the good, and beautiful, this trinity in one."

William Watson's Criticism of Stephen Phillips.—The new poet who has swum into our ken, Stephen Phillips, is ardently admired by Mr. Watson for his work on classic themes, such as "Christ in Hades" and "Marpessa." But when Mr. Phillips treats of London life in a realistic way, Mr. Watson makes protest and does so with a scorn for the critics who have described these poems as tragic. Here is what Mr. Watson (*The Outlook*, New York) has to say, after expressing his admiration as aforesaid in generous terms:

"Now, in reading these criticisms I ask myself, 'Have these critics lost all sense of what "tragedy" means, all perception of wherein "tragedy" consists?' I had ever supposed that the very essence of tragedy was the *overthrow of something great.*

"Shakespeare has painted the mental ruin of a Lear, the moral ruin of a Macbeth, the material ruin of an Antony. This was tragedy, inasmuch as the things ruined were at heart noble and splendid. There were kingly spirits whom we tracked to the sources of their fall. But when our young modern poet takes one of the nameless aggregated millions, who, in the words of Milton,

Grow up and perish as the summer fly,

and describes her gradual descent into the vulgarest vice, from a level of what appears to have been hardly a less vulgar sort of virtue, and when we are bidden by his indiscriminating critics to acquiesce in this as tragedy, I, for one, must protest with whatever emphasis I can command. In these insignificant and immemorable human lives no material of tragedy exists; these trivial and microscopical individualities do not provide the theater in which alone may tragedy be enacted. Tragedy demands, as the prime condition of its presentment, a moral stage of some grandeur and amplitude. A great or splendid spirit is wrecked, or overborne, or gradually disintegrated, and in the terror of such a spectacle there is sublimity and awe. If a palace or a fortress fall, we tremble; we do not stand aghast at the collapse of a mud hut. . . . . .

"Of course I hear some one telling me that manhood and womanhood are in themselves so eternally and supremely interesting that every human soul is the potential arena of the grandest tragic action; to which I reply that it is merely what one may call the collective egotism of mankind that thus speaks. Every human being is, indeed, interesting; so is everything else in that nature which includes him; but there are degrees of interest. When, in Marlowe's play, the soul of Faustus is entoiled beyond redemption, and the powers of evil demand their costly prize, it is an immense spectacle that we witness; but the final extinction of a soul originally so immomentous as the soul described by Mr. Stephen Phillips is a small spectacle at best. A solar eclipse and the snuffing of a candle are really two different matters."

NOTES.

THE endowment of a bed in the hospital for sick children in Great Ormond Street, London, to be known as the "Alice in Wonderland" cot, is the fitting monument projected by English churchmen and men of letters to the memory of "Lewis Carroll."

The Chap Book takes a pessimistic view of the public's appreciation of poetry. It says: "We are almost prepared to risk the statement that never before in the world's history was so much poetry written and so little read as now, and that shortly it will be actually true that there are more makers of verse than there are readers."

THE English press has unanimously printed praises of the statement that "Mark Twain" has paid the last of his Webster and Company debts. Dr. McAlister, writing to *The Times*, London, on the subject, says: "With the exception of the historical case of Sir Walter Scott, I do not think there is to be found in the records of literature anything quite equal to Mark Twain's conduct."

"A CURIOUS paragraph appeared in *Le Journal*, of Paris, the other day," says the New York *Times*. "*Le Journal*, it will be remembered, has been publishing 'Paris' as a serial; it has also attacked M. Zola fiercely for his position in regard to the Dreyfus case. 'Here is some information on the sales of Emile Zola's books,' says the paper; 'it shows better than a longer commentary, not the value, but the comparative success of the author's novels: "La Fortune des Rougons" has sold beyond 33,000; "La Curée," 43,000; "Le Ventre de Paris," 40,000; "La Conquête de Plassans," 33,000; "La Faute de l'Abbé Mouret," 49,000; "Son Excellence Eugène Rougon," 30,000; "L'Assommoir," 139,000; "Une Page d'Amour," 88,000; "Nana," 128,000; "Pot-Bouille," 88,000; "Au Bonheur des Dames," 68,000; "La Joie de Vivre," 51,000; "Germinal," 99,000; "L'Œuvre," 59,000; "La Terre," 123,000; "Le Rêve," 99,000; "La Bête Humaine," 94,000; "L'Argent," 86,000; "La Debâcle," 190,000; "Docteur Pascal," 88,000; "Lourdes," 143,000; "Rome," 100,000.'"

The Transcript, Boston, says of the death of Aubrey Beardsley: "The young man who with much originality brought the art of Cheret into popular Anglo-Saxon knowledge had long been out of health. His art is the art of the abnormal, apart from the sanities, simplicities, and sweetnesses of nature, feverish but of a beauty in color and an insistence upon the lure of strangeness of line which made its influence widespread and of extraordinary fascination to all who came under its spell. Beardsley had a fine gift, and with the will (and better health) might have come in his maturity to rank with men whose work and fame will live. But his genius flickered like a flame with queer lights in an often unwholesome atmosphere, and now the flame has died out. But it has left much more than the ephemeral and evanescent sputtering of posters which seemed to be its immediate result. Thousands of artists have felt its influence moving toward the day when nationality in art will be less thought of than ever before in the world's history, as cosmopolitan habits and knowledge make artists more and more citizens of their one land of art—the purest, indeed, the only democracy in existence. It would be difficult for anybody to decide from his pictures whether Beardsley was a Parisian, a Londoner, a New Yorker, or a San Franciscan of Spanish and St. Louisian parentage."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SOME MODERN HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

THE suggestion was made, just after the explosion that destroyed the *Maine* in Havana harbor, that the disaster might have been caused by some form of high explosive about whose action little is known, that might have been contained in the magazine. A general discussion of the nature and qualities of such explosives followed in the daily press, but the result was scarcely illuminating, as few of those who took part in it spoke as experts. This being the case, a brief statement of the character, power, and degree of safety of several of the principal kinds of high explosives used in naval warfare will be welcome, and we quote below such a statement from the columns of *The Engineering News* (New York). Says that paper:

"Since the introduction of the French melinite, in 1885, as a substitute for black powder in the bursting charge of shells, other nations have been experimenting in the same direction, and now England, Germany, and the United States claim to have found explosives equally powerful and much safer than the melinite originally invented by M. Turpin. The secret of the French composition was very carefully guarded for a number of years, and even now the exact method of manufacture has to be guessed at. But competent authorities say that there is very little doubt that it is essentially a mixture of fused picric acid and trinitrocellulose or guncotton, dissolved in a mixture of ether and alcohol. The ether-alcohol mixture evaporates and the resulting cake is granulated. Melinite has the characteristic yellow color of picric acid, has a bitter taste, and is practically without crystals. When ignited by a flame or by a heated wire in an unconfined state, it gives off a reddish-yellow flame and copious volumes of black smoke."

Lyddite, used by the English, and Joveite, by our own Government, are practically identical with the French explosive, which seems to be the only type that can be used safely with high-power guns. Wet guncotton is safer still, but can not be used in shells owing to the difficulty of packing it into them, altho, as noted below, it is the favorite explosive in torpedoes. To quote further:

"The conditions to be filled by a satisfactory explosive of this nature are severe. The compound must be safe to manufacture, store, and transport; and, above all, it must be stable in its composition under all conditions of climate, position in the ship, and actual service. It must also withstand the shock of discharge from high-power guns, delivering a projectile with a muzzle velocity of 2,000 feet per second or more; it must not explode when accidentally struck by other shells; yet it must detonate violently when it strikes the decks or lightly armored parts of an enemy and do this without the intervention of any dangerous fulminates. . . . . .

"Guncotton, used for the 'war-heads' of automobile torpedoes, is . . . molded into blocks and then compressed, under a hydraulic pressure of over 6,000 pounds to the square inch, into disks. As these disks come from the press they contain from 12 to 16 per cent. of water; but before being sent away for storage, they are soaked in fresh water until they contain about 30 to 35 per cent. . . . . .

"The wet guncotton alone is not affected by shock; it will not explode when penetrated by rifle bullets; is comparatively insensible to sympathetic explosion, and is not exploded by heat. To test this last-named quality the British Government, some years ago, burned up in bonfires two lots of guncotton, of one ton each, but containing 30 per cent. of water. In one case the disks were in a closed tank, and in the other in 80 closed packages. But in both cases the guncotton burned away without explosion. Under shock from the proper kind and weight of detonation, the explosive properties of guncotton are unaffected by water; but when dry it is more liable to detonation from influences. On board ship this guncotton is stored in a separate and special magazine, isolated from all other powders and detonators.

"The smokeless powder, developed at the United States Naval Torpedo Station and intended for use in guns of all calibers in the United States navy, is essentially a nitrocellulose powder. It is made of a mixture of soluble and insoluble nitrocellulose, to which is added about 19 per cent. of nitrates of barium and potassium and a very small percentage of calcium carbonate. As yet it is made only for the rapid-fire guns up to six-inch calibre, and the resultant powder takes the form of compressed scored sheets or ribbons; in thickness equaling 0.015 of the caliber of the gun and of a length made to fit the powder-chamber of the gun. These sheets have a yellowish-gray color, with a smooth surface and glue-like consistence. Nitrocellulose is the resultant of the treatment of cotton fiber with nitric acid, and is only another form of guncotton.

"The brown prismatic, or cocoa powder, used in our navy for the heavier guns, is an explosive of the old type, inasmuch as it is made of a compound of niter, charcoal, and sulfur. But the method of manufacture is very different and imparts to it qualities not possessed by the old black powder. This new powder is in the form of perforated hexagonal prisms, weighing about eleven to the pound for large guns, of the color of cocoa, and the velocity of combustion is so low that a grain may be ignited when held in the hand and then placed on the ground before the burning part reaches the fingers. Its advantages are, the ability to impart a high initial velocity to the projectile without exerting an undue pressure upon the gun, and the form, size, and great density of the grains."

WILL ELECTRICAL TRACTION KILL THE STREET RAILWAY?

SUCH a question as this would seem at first sight almost absurd. Electricity certainly appears just now to have given the street-railway a new lease of life, even enabling it to compete on favorable terms, in some cases, with the steam lines. But we are reminded by *The Electrical Review* that even better results may be attained by discarding the rails altogether and using superior forms of motor-carriage on asphalt. This paper is editorially of the opinion, therefore, that with a proper combination of asphalted streets and electric motors we shall have no further need of the street-car. It says:

"In the recent inaugural address of the president of the English Society of Engineers there were brought out some important points concerning the *raison d'être* of street-railways or tramways. If in the old days of the horse-car there had been no considerable difference between the tractive effort on pavements and rails there would have been no cause for street-railways. The use of vehicles riding freely over the pavement is in all respects superior to that of vehicles running on rails, with the single exception of the lower traction coefficient of the latter. Omnibuses require no special roadbed, are not confined to fixed routes on which such a roadbed is provided, are not blocked by an accident at any one point and are greatly superior to tramcars on these accounts. But the immensely greater tractive effort on the poorly constructed roads of the past necessitated the tramways. The speaker referred to above classed tramways as 'metallic admission by engineers and the public of the badness of ordinary roads.'

"Now that the horse has been superseded by the electric motor for street-railway work, this change necessitating the constant connection of the vehicle with either an overhead or an underground conductor, the reduction of the traction coefficient on pavements to a value equal to that on rails would not necessarily eliminate the use of the latter, as the vehicles would be necessarily confined by the necessities of the conducting system to fixed routes. If, however, in future the storage-battery or any other mechanical means of propulsion, whereby the car is rendered independent of the conducting system, is developed to such an extent that it can compete with the trolley, the perfection of pavements would do away with the necessity for rails.

"That our roadways will be enormously improved over their present crude condition there is not the slightest doubt. The horse is a very poor dynamometer and gives but a crude indication of the work he is doing. The development of motor vehicles, especially electrical vehicles, with which an ammeter shows immediately the great difference between a good and a bad pavement, is opening the eyes of road-users to the advantages of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

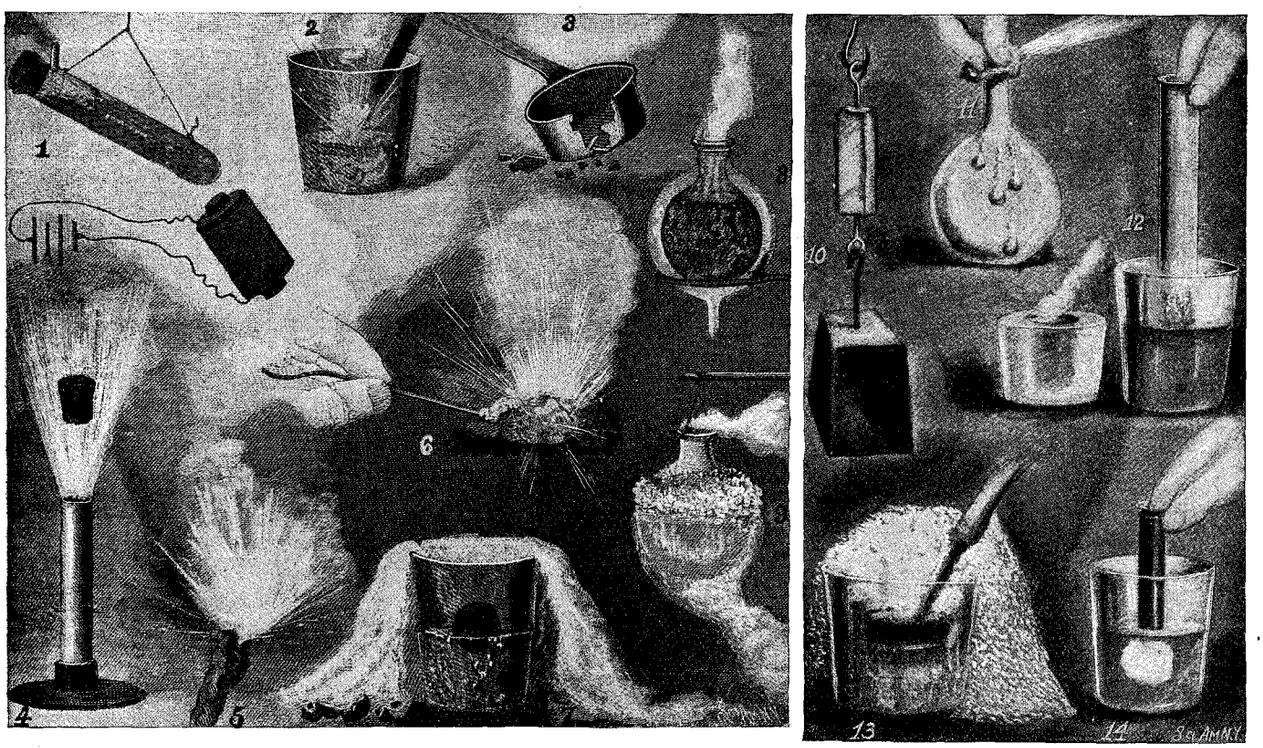
better pavements. Belgian block pavements, especially with steel-tired wheels, involve a most deplorable waste of power in the pounding, rattling, and shaking of the vehicles running over them. Macadam roads are non-resilient. Asphalt pavements are better than either, except in hot weather, when their resilience often falls far below that of macadam. A rigid, flat pavement would be ideal for motor vehicles, but is out of the question while horses are used. With the passing of the horse, however, the pavements can and will be improved and may reach such a state of perfection that there will be no advantage in rails. In this case if light automobile vehicles are perfected, the street-railway may become a thing of the past."

WONDERFUL PROPERTIES OF LIQUEFIED AIR.

THE liquefaction of air in great quantities, as now effected in New York by Mr. Charles E. Tripler, has already been described in these columns. We are now enabled to reproduce from *The Scientific American* (April 2) illustrations showing some of the remarkable experiments that can be performed with the liquid. As will be remembered, air was formerly liquefied in very small amounts, but Mr. Tripler obtains it literally by the gallon, using an apparatus whose feature is a specially constructed valve that allows a part of the already compressed air to expand into a jacket surrounding the tube through which the remainder is flowing, thus cooling it below the point of liquefaction. Says the writer of the article from which we quote:

"The possession of a large quantity of a liquid at so low a temperature makes it possible to perform many experiments of a very startling and marvelous character. When a dishful of the liquid air is dipped from the can, it boils so violently that drops of it are projected to quite a distance. This continues until the dish is cooled to the temperature of the liquid, when it becomes quiet, simmering gently. In this condition it is turbid, containing solid particles of carbonic acid and possibly ice. These may be filtered out through filter paper, and the liquid is seen to be of a delicate shade of blue, clear as water.

"Since the boiling-point of nitrogen is 13° C. below that of oxygen, it follows that, in the first boiling, nitrogen is distilled from the oxygen as alcohol may be distilled from a mixture of alcohol and water through the difference between their boiling-points. By this means the liquid air becomes very much richer in oxygen. The liquid air would at first contain only 20 per cent. of oxygen, but after boiling for a while the proportion of oxygen increases to 75 per cent. If the liquid be poured upon a block of ice, it bounds off like water from a hot stove. The ice at the freezing-point is 344° F. hotter than the liquid air—a distance of 132° greater than separates boiling water from ice. We can not comprehend it any better than we can comprehend the space which separates us from the sun. Altho so cold, the hand may be dipped into the liquid or the liquid may be poured into the hand without producing much sensation, since the heat of the hand evaporates the liquid so quickly that a layer of vapor is formed around the hand; in other words, the liquid is thrown into a spheroidal state with reference to the hand. If, however, contact does take place between the skin and the liquid air, a most serious burn results. One day, when Pictet had a burn upon his hand from fire, he also produced one accidentally by liquid air; the ordinary burn healed in ten or twelve days, but the other was open for six months."



EXPERIMENTS SHOWING PROPERTIES OF LIQUID AIR.

1. Magnetism of oxygen. 2. Steel burning in liquid oxygen. 3. Frozen sheet iron. 4. Explosion of confined liquid air. 5. Burning paper. 6. Explosion of sponge. 7. Freezing rubber ball. 8. Double walled vacuum bulb. 9. Boiling liquid air. 10. Frozen mercury. 11. Liquid oxygen in water. 12. Frozen whisky. 13. Carbonic acid snow. 14. Burning carbon in liquid oxygen.

The writer goes on to explain some of the experiments shown in the illustration. In Fig. 4 the enormous force generated by the rapid evaporation of the liquid is shown. To quote again:

"On pouring a couple of fluid ounces of liquid air into the tube, and driving a wooden plug firmly in with a hammer, it is driven out almost immediately, and with such violence that boards overhead are indented by it. . . . . .

"Fig. 3 shows the effect produced upon iron by reducing its temperature to that of liquid air. An ordinary tin dipper placed in the liquid and allowed to cool till boiling ceases becomes brittle and breaks like glass. . . . . .

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Fig. 7 shows a dish of liquid air in which a rubber ball is floating. It will be noticed that the vapor flows over the edge of the dish, not rising in a cloud from it, as does steam, since it is much heavier than gaseous air at ordinary pressures. This vapor presents the appearance of a cloud of steam and would be easily mistaken for it. . . . Whisky and alcohol are frozen with little difficulty by means of this liquid. It is a curious experiment (see Fig. 12) to hold a tube in which is liquid air in a glass of whisky, which in a few minutes becomes frozen solid. On warming the outside of the glass the solid whisky may be removed, and we have a whisky tumbler composed of whisky itself, but the whisky is in a condition suitable only for consumption in the Klondike.

"A jet of carbonic acid directed into a dish floating in a glass of liquid air (see Fig. 13) is immediately frozen and forms carbonic-acid snow, in the open air, which, on being placed upon a table, passes into the gaseous state without melting."

The condensation of the air of the room—not the moisture, but the actual air itself—on the outside of a tube containing liquid air boiling in a vacuum is another curious experiment, as is also the freezing of mercury into a mass that will support a heavy weight (Fig. 10). A still more striking feat is the following:

"A quantity of liquid air is poured into a tea-kettle, and the kettle is set over a hot fire of coals; the liquid air evaporates and shoots in streams from the spout of the kettle in a straight column to the height of three to four feet—a sight which Watt never dreamed of. While this is going on, if a glass of water is poured into the kettle, it will be found to be frozen in a very short time; and if the kettle is removed from the fire, its under surface is found to be covered with the carbon dioxid of the fire frozen solid within a couple of inches of the red-hot coals."

A considerable number of the illustrations show experiments that depend simply on the fact that the liquid air, after the nitrogen has boiled away, becomes richer in oxygen, as explained above. Thus a sponge saturated with it explodes when lighted (Fig. 6), paper soaked in it burns vividly (Fig. 5), a rod of carbon burns under the liquid (Fig. 14), and a steel pen or a watch-spring can be lighted with a match after being dipped into it. A few more experiments are described in our closing quotation, as follows:

"Fig. 11 shows a very brilliant experiment. A large flask, 10 or 12 inches in diameter, is filled to the neck with water. Into the top of the flask liquid air is poured. This at first floats, since the specific gravity of liquid nitrogen is 0.885; but as the nitrogen boils away, leaving the oxygen behind, the drops of oxygen begin to sink into the water since its specific gravity is 1.124. As these drops sink, they are partially turned into vapor, which of course tends to rise through the water. This action communicates a rapid whirling motion to the oxygen, and drives it back again. This may be many times repeated, giving a very beautiful exhibition, since the drops of oxygen may be as large as an inch in diameter.

"The magnetic character of liquid oxygen can be exhibited on a large scale in the manner shown in Fig. 1. A test-tube with a side tube is filled with liquid oxygen, and a cork inserted. The side tube allows free evaporation to take place. This is then suspended, as shown by a sling. If an electromagnet be brought near the end of the tube, the tube swings toward and adheres to the pole of the magnet just as if it were a piece of iron. This is, perhaps, the first adaptation of this experiment for exhibition on a large scale."

Colors without Coloring-Matter.—"This apparent paradox," says *The National Druggist*, March, "has been solved by M. Henry, professor of physiology at the Sorbonne, in a manner as ingenious as it is original. All have admired at times the beautiful and rich play of colors flashed back when a drop of oil is allowed to fall in water. By a long study of this phenomenon Professor Henry has been enabled to catch and perpetuate these hitherto evanescent colors, and to mount them so that they can be examined at leisure. The following is the outline of his process as described in the *Repertoire de Pharmacie:* The object which he wishes to color—say a sheet of waterproof paper, a plate of glass, or a smooth board—is placed in a tank, or basin, large enough to permit the object to lie flat and level. Water is then let in, through numerous little jets, from the bottom of the tank until the object is covered to a slight depth. A drop or two of a volatile solution of some gum, or resin, insoluble in water, is let fall on the water, and at once spreads itself in a thin layer over the surface. When a portion of the volatile solvent has evaporated, leaving an exceedingly thin film of the resin (bitumen, asphalt, resin, etc.) lying on the surface of the water, the Professor whistles a tune over it, and the water and the film are thus thrown into rhythmical undulations, each of which represents a certain tone. In a short time the solvent vanishes entirely, and the film of resin is left floating on the water. The latter is now very gently and slowly withdrawn from the basin, and the film is thus gradually lowered to the surface of the paper, glass, or wood object, as the case may be. When it comes into actual contact, the object carrying the film is removed and allowed to dry, preserving all the time the marvelous display of colors that it presented while on the water. The December number of the *Repertoire de Pharmacie* had as an insert a little sheet of paper thus prepared—*moiré*, as it is called. As is usual in such inventions, this is probably but the beginning of a process that will prove of great value in the arts."

SCIENCE AND THE BORDERLAND OF THE SUPERNATURAL.

THERE is great difference of opinion regarding the duty of scientific men to investigate a whole class of doubtful phenomena, such as rappings, table-turnings, "levitation," thought-transference, etc. Probably the consensus of scientific opinion is against it. A recent book published in Paris by a Roman Catholic priest, Father Lescœur, considers this attitude a reproach to science, and in a review of the work in *Cosmos* (Paris, March 5) M. Albert de Rochas lays down a distinction between the parts of such phenomena that science should investigate and those that it has no business to meddle with. In brief, his opinion is that science should find out all it can about the physical basis of such phenomena, but should not investigate their supernatural origin or connections, if they should have any such. The review is interesting as explaining the point of view of a certain class of orthodox French Catholics, altho the author's views are scarcely expressed in the accepted language of modern science. Says M. de Rochas:

"The author invites scientists to direct their investigations toward the subject of miracles, and he reproaches them with not having done so heretofore.

"Their abstention is easily explained.

"When a man is accustomed to the rigorous methods of the experimental sciences, he likes to study only facts that are capable of being reproduced at will or observed frequently enough so that we may hope to arrive at their laws.

"Such is not the condition of miracles, whose peculiarity is that they obey no natural law and belong exclusively to the domain of history.

"But scientists can try in good faith to show that facts observed by them, of whose reality they have proofs, are analogous to other facts narrated in the annals of religion; to conclude that these latter ought not to be rejected *à priori* as absurd; and to obtain some idea of how known forces, controlled by hands more powerful than their own, could produce them.

"I will take as an example the levitation of the human body.

"Suppose a scientist, in the course of his experiments on psychic force, finds a 'medium' who can rise from the earth like a balloon. The fact being uncommon and not reproducible at will, his first care should be to note the chief circumstances of the phenomenon and find out whether it has ever been observed by others.

"He then finds that analogous facts have been proved in all countries, at all epochs, as well among saints as among sorcerers, among Hindu ascetics as among persons living normally but presenting a peculiar sensibility of the nervous system.

"He is led in the first place to see in most of these phenomena only a particular case of the displacement of inert objects under

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the influence of special effluvia emitted by 'mediums' and to attribute it to a force analogous to that which produces electric attractions and repulsions.

"Later, in much rarer cases, he recognizes the intervention of an intelligent force that acts like a living being, seizing and carrying the subject. . . . . .

"Finally, if he has been able to study a certain number of observations, he will find phases intermediate to these two orders of phenomena; for example, when the subject is simply raised, but with the sensation of hands that seize him under the arms. . . . .

"From all this we conclude that:

"1. The phenomenon of levitation can not be considered in itself as a miracle.

"2. It is often the simple result of a natural force, probably developed by a peculiar state of the nervous system, from which result, perhaps, currents of electricity that act in a direction contrary to that of weight.

"3. This peculiar state of the nervous system provokes the emission of effluvia that sometimes act on the bodies of intelligent beings, good or bad, that are ordinarily invisible.

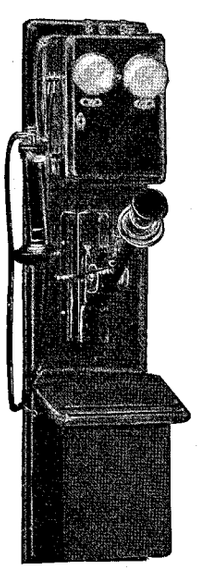
"What can the physicist do here?

"He can seek to define these emanations, these manifestations, this hypothetical physical force, by studying their action on the other forces that we already know. But it is not his business to find out what the intelligences may be that intervene in the phenomena; these are outside of the domain of science."

M. de Rochas now proceeds to quote from ecclesiastical history and tradition, and he reproduces several old pictures to show that the phenomenon of "levitation" was known in ancient times. Many scientific men agree with M. de Rochas that the investigation of such phenomena comes within the province of science; but there are many others who deny this, and who deprecate all such efforts as those of the Society for Psychical Research to unravel what they regard as a tissue of superstition and deceit.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TELEPHONE.

IT is apt to be the case with a useful invention that while in its earlier and cruder stages of development it attracts great public attention, its later improvements, altho perhaps they are the very ones that make it commercially and practically valuable, pass unnoticed. This is notably the case with the telephone, and an article on "The Modern Telephone Instrument," by Francis G. Hall, Jr., in *The Yale Scientific Monthly* (New Haven, March) contains much that is of interest. We quote the following paragraphs:

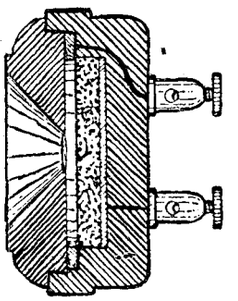


STANDARD LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE INSTRUMENTS.

"Some form of Hunnings transmitter is always employed, as this type has been found to give by far the most satisfactory results in practical use. The original Hunnings transmitter consisted of a thin platinum diaphragm secured at its periphery to the open end of a cylindrical wood box. A circular disk of carbon was glued inside the box against the closed end and at a distance of about one eighth of an inch from the inner surface of the diaphragm. Into the intermediate space, carbon dust or granules, sufficient to fill it about two thirds full, were placed. Connecting wires were fastened in contact with the metallic diaphragm and the carbon back. This crude instrument was found to transmit speech with wonderful clearness and power, but it could not be practically used, owing to the liability of the finely divided carbon to cake, thereby destroying entirely its efficiency.

"Since the Berliner patent in its broad form covered the Hunnings patent as granted in America, Berliner, acting for the American Bell Telephone Company, perfected the Hunnings transmitter and it was until a few years ago called the 'Berliner Universal Transmitter' and used by the Bell Company exclusively for long-distance transmission.

"Several comparatively recent patents, owned by the Bell Company, cover the new features in the present Berliner transmitter. These will not be open to the public for some time. Fortunately, ingenuity has circumvented these patents, and transmitters, which any one is at liberty to make, possessing qualities equal in every respect to these, have been devised.



SECTION OF AN EARLY HUNNINGS TRANSMITTER.

"All of the types of transmitters, with the exception of the Blake and one or two other out-of-date ones, now offered for sale by the leading manufacturers are simply modifications of the Hunnings in which the defect of caking is more or less overcome.

"Generally carbon diaphragms are made use of as against metallic, its surface being less liable to produce a crackling noise when making contact with the granular intermediate carbon. To increase the number of points of contact, corrugations are often made upon the diaphragm; and that portion of it which is allowed to come into contact with the carbon grains is restricted, by means of a ring of light felt or carbon, to a space about three fourths of an inch in diameter, in the center of the diaphragm where the amplitude of vibration is greatest. . . . . .

"Receivers of the watch-case form or of the regular form, with hard-rubber cases, differing only slightly in mechanical or electrical detail from the original Bell invention, are used universally. Some of the most important improvements on the old type are: means for keeping the adjustment uniform under varying conditions of temperature and use; the substitution of strong compound permanent magnets, having two or more poles next the diaphragm, for the old bar permanent magnet; differential winding of magnet bobbins; pneumatic ear-pieces, designed to keep the sound from escaping; special binding-posts and methods of connection whereby there is less liability of poor contact between the terminals and the flexible cord."

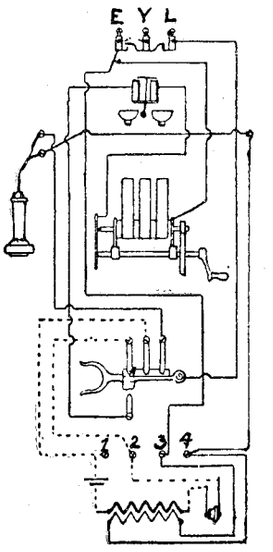


DIAGRAM OF INTERIOR CONNECTIONS IN LONG-DISTANCE INSTRUMENTS.

Mr. Hall regards the magneto-bell, which is the modern form of signaling-bell, as one of the improvements that has done most to popularize the telephone. He says of it:

"A magneto is a small alternating current dynamo using a compound permanent magnet for its field, instead of soft iron and wire for its excitation. The armature is of soft iron and shuttle-shaped, the groove being wound with fine wire to a resistance commensurable with the maximum length of line to be rung through. . . . . .

"Polarized cells, similar to the polarized relays used in telegraphy, summon the subscriber to the 'phone. Two bobbins, wound with fine wire to a resistance proportionate to that of the generator-armature, are mounted on a permanent magnet in such a manner that their soft iron cores will always be of opposite polarity. When an alternating current is passed through the magnets, a pivoted armature with a hammer attached is repelled and attracted alternately by each pole. Bells are placed on both sides so as to be in line with the swing of the hammer, which strikes first one and then the other with a speed dependent upon the rapidity of the current alternations."

Of other important improvements the author speaks as follows:

"The lightning arrester, commonly placed at the top of the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

magneto-box, consists of three metal strips, with straight or serrated edges, placed so as to have a spark gap or space of about of an one-sixteenth inch between each pair of adjoining plates. Two of the plates are connected to the line and the third to the earth. In case of an overcharge of static electricity it jumps to the earth-plate instead of going through and damaging the instrument. This action is assisted by a metallic plug between the line and earth-plates, which is put in during a storm.

"In addition to the lightning arrester, a further protection is derived from the use of fused wire, melting at about .4 ampere, which is placed between each line terminal and the instrument. This affords a protection against a cross with electric light on other heavy current wires.

"The automatic switch is operated by a spring acting against the weight of the receiver. A long metal lever, permanently connected to one line terminal and pivoted at one end inside the magneto-box, and extending through an aperture in the side of the box with a hook at its extremity, constitutes the switch-arm. When the receiver is hung on the hook it is down and makes contact with a German-silver spring, completing the ringing circuit through the bells. As soon as the receiver is taken down, the lever is drawn up by a spring, breaking contact with the lower spring and making contact with three others. One of these springs is connected through the receiver and secondary of induction-coil with the other line terminal; another contact spring connects through the transmitter and primary of induction-coil with zinc of battery, the third connects with the carbon of battery."

GOLD FROM SEA-WATER AGAIN.

FROM time to time the public is informed that there is gold in sea-water—a fact known to all scientific men; and now comes the assertion that it has been extracted therefrom in paying quantities—a statement much more open to doubt. *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York, March 26) goes over the evidence and concludes that somebody is being swindled. It says:

"We are informed by a number of correspondents that certain parties are offering for sale in the East the stock of a company which claims to be obtaining gold from sea-water on a commercial scale. Simultaneously, we find an announcement in some of the New York papers of the receipt at the New York Assay Office of a quantity of bullion weighing 92 ounces in all, said to be about one third gold and two thirds silver, which the company in question claims was actually recovered from sea-water by the process which it owns and is using.

"Going a little farther back, we find that these incidents are apparently part of a carefully prepared program, which began some months ago by the publication of paragraphs, and in some cases longer articles, in local New England papers concerning the operations of the company."

After going over the names of those connected with the scheme and asserting that they are none of them experts in metallurgy, tho some are good business men, it goes on to say:

"The company has established its works at Lubec, an old Maine seaport, where the water which forms the raw material of its operations is drawn from a tidal pond or bay. At high tide this contains about 50,000 tons of water, which is shut in by tide-gates and drawn off as needed to the works, which are established on an old wharf near by. A description in a local paper—*The Journal* of Lewiston, Me.—says that 'a long room beneath the wharf, 80 by 30 feet, was securely planked in on all sides, divided into 100 little rooms, each lined with galvanized iron, and in each was placed a single machine, with a 3-inch pipe leading into it from a common flume.' The operation of these machines is directed or regulated from a small laboratory. The nature of the machines used is kept a profound secret—as is usual in such enterprises—and the process through which the material taken from them is passed is also kept a strict secret. The writer of the description above quoted is assured, however, that gold buttons of 7 to 7.5 pennyweights have been obtained from 60 hours' run of one of the machines. . . . . .

"With the facts concerning the existence of gold in sea-water, our readers have from time to time been informed. In *The Engineering and Mining Journal* of November 21, 1896, Dr. Henry Wurtz, the well-known chemist, presented the facts already known. That gold does exist Dr. Wurtz has ascertained, and the fact is confirmed by Sonstadt, in Germany, and by Dr. Liversidge, in New South Wales. None of these eminent chemists, however, has been able to suggest any method of recovering the gold. Quite recently Mr. John R. Don, of Otago, New Zealand, has made a very elaborate series of experiments, the results of which were embodied in a paper presented by him to the American Institute of Mining Engineers at the Chicago meeting in February, 1897. Without entering into the details, it is sufficient to say that Mr. Don made most careful examinations of sea-water, of marine sediments and deposits, and of wood which had been under water for years. He tried, also, many methods of precipitation; but all these experiments signally failed to show any precipitation whatever of gold, tho its presence was recognized in the analyses, and was determined to be an average of 0.71 grain per ton."

In view of all the facts, *The Engineering and Mining Journal* considers the whole story "simply another attempt to impose on the credulous," adding cynically that those who do not take its advice will "deserve no sympathy."

Suspended Electric Railways.—"An ingenious Russian engineer has suggested to one of the scientific associations of St. Petersburg a plan of construction of aerial lines that has attracted considerable attention," says *The Western Electrician*, Chicago, March 5. "He proposes a suspended electric railway which will be constructed at an elevation of 10 to 21 feet above the level of the earth. The carriages will move on rails fixed to brackets on columns or pillars. As there will be double tracks, trains moving in opposite directions can not interfere with each other. The speed at which such a road could be operated with safety has been estimated at 200 miles per hour. The inventor suggests three applications or distinct types of his system, the first being for small parcels and postal packages, the second for merchandise of bulkier character and medium weight, and the third for packages of greater dimensions and for passenger service. The construction of the first-named type would be inexpensive and without difficulty, and the low cost of operation would also recommend the system. Of course for longer routes the expense of construction and operation would increase because of the greater demand for current. The second type would be for general freight traffic, and the third form, which would serve for freight and passenger service, is more interesting than either of the others. The weight of the cars loaded is estimated at 600 pounds, and the speed to be maintained 200 miles an hour. The passenger coaches will contain 20 persons. The windows in these are to be placed at the ends of the coaches only, to prevent nervousness on the part of the passengers."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE danger to which flying-machines would be exposed in aerial navigation can be readily comprehended by an observer on the Atlantic seacoast when a heavy storm sweeps across the sea," says *Our Animal Friends*, New York. "The most sanguine Darius Green does not expect the future airship to be as strong and perfect as the powerful-winged birds of the air, and if the latter are tossed about by a strong gale, the fate of the flying-machine would be disastrous. A 'lost' bird in a gale may drift a thousand miles out of its course, and even the petrels have fallen under the dominion of the wind so that they have been cast upon unknown and inhospitable shores."

"A CURIOUS illustration of the power of light matter to perforate more substantial substances when driven at a high velocity is stated by the *Engineer*," as quoted by *Nature*, "to have occurred in the royal arsenal a few days ago. In the course of experiments on firing gas in mines, conducted by Captain Cooper Key, R. A., under the Home office, a special gun is employed to do duty for a borehole with a charge of high explosive, and pressed cylinders of raw dry clay 3 inches long and 1⅞ inches in diameter are used to represent tamping. These 'shots' are made to act in various mixtures of air, coal-dust, gas, etc., and to stop the course of plug, etc., eventually, a cast-iron target-plate, one inch thick, was placed 25 feet in front, at an angle of 45°, in order to break up everything into dust and throw it upward. After three or four shots with this arrangement the clay plug, weighing 7½ ounces, perforated the inch iron plate, and the hole thus made has been steadily extended since. The familiar tallow candle passing through a door must hide its head before a 7½ ounce plug of clay perforating an iron plate an inch thick at an angle of 45°. Doubtless the velocity must be tremendous. It is pointed out that the velocity for a hard cylinder of this weight and size to cut through an inch of wrought iron at 45° would be over 1,800 foot-seconds. With cast iron and clay and the three or four repeated blows, everything is so greatly altered that there is little more to be said than that the effect is remarkable and unexpected."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

MOHAMMED AS A CHAMPION OF WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

THE great prophet of Islam, if we are to believe his latest defender, Prof. Ali Osman, was not only not an oppressor of woman, but he was farther ahead of his times in the matter of woman's rights than the most advanced reformer of our day. He found polygamy already prevailing; he did not institute it. In the early stages of the world it was, indeed, unavoidable, says Professor Osman, if nations were not to die out. Among the Hindus both polygamy and polyandry prevailed. Among the Medes and Persians there was no bar to a plurality of wives. Polygamy flourished among the Hebrew patriarchs, was practised among the Greeks and glorified by Demosthenes; and in Rome, tho it was never legalized, it acquired all the force of a privileged institution. The influence of Christianity did little at first to check it, and St. Augustine declared (lib. ii., ceret Faust, ch. xlvii.) that it was not a crime in a country where it was the legal custom. After bringing out these facts, Professor Osman, who writes for *The Humanitarian* (London, April), edited by Victoria Woodhull Martin, proceeds as follows:

"It is a vulgar error on the part of many Christian writers to suppose that Mohammed either adopted or legalized polygamy. As we have seen, it prevailed in the ancient world, especially in Eastern countries; the prophet found it practised not only among his own people, but among the people of other countries, where it had attained the gravest abuses. Women, except the first wife, suffered under cruel disabilities. The corruptness of morals, especially in Persia, was something appalling, while among the Arabs and the Jews, woman was degraded to a mere chattel. Polyandry, too, was practised by the half-Jewish, half-Sabæan tribes of Yemen.

"Nor was Christianity free from the reproach of degrading women. St. Paul's repugnance to the female sex stands on record to this day. The Fathers of the church vied with one another in dilating on the enormities of women, and denounced them with inconceivable malignity. Tertullian describes woman 'as the devil's gateway, the unsealer of the forbidden tree, the deserter of the divine law, the destroyer of God's image —man.' Chrysostom 'interpreted the general opinion of the Fathers,' says Lecky, 'when he pronounced woman to be a necessary evil, a natural temptation, a desirable calamity, a domestic peril, a deadly fascination, a painted ill.' 'Jesus,' says Ameer Ali, 'had treated women with humanity; his followers excluded her from justice.'

"Such was the depravity of morals, such the condition of women in the East when Mohammed arose. He was the man of the moment, the man of destiny. The social fabric was breaking in pieces; he saved it by drastic reforms. His first care was to raise the position of women. 'Respect for women' was an essential article in his creed. His famous daughter 'Our Lady of Light' is the embodiment of all that is holiest and noblest in her sex.

"In the third year of the Hegira, Mohammed strictly forbade conditional and temporary marriages. Under his system the prophet secured to women rights they had not hitherto possessed. He placed women on a footing of perfect equality with men in the exercise of all legal powers and functions. He restrained polygamy by limiting the number of contemporaneous marriages and by making equity toward all wives obligatory on the man. The passage in the Koran runs thus: 'You may marry two, three, or four wives, but not more.' And immediately follows the sentence, 'but if you can not deal equitably and justly with all, you shall marry only one.'"

As for the harem, says the professor, instead of being a prison it was instituted as a sanctuary. It was an evidence not of the distrust of women, but of the sacredness with which she was invested in the East, and he quotes Von Hamner to this effect. He concludes with the following statement of the rights of women under the Moslem code:

"As soon as a woman is of age, the Moslem law vests in her al the rights which belong to her as an independent human being. She is entitled to share in the inheritance of her parents along with her brothers. A woman who is *sui juris* can under no circumstances be married without her own express consent, 'not even by the Sultan.' On her marriage she does not cease to be a separate member of society. A Moslem marriage is a civil act, needing no priest or ceremonial. The contract gives the man no power over the woman's person beyond what the law defines, and none whatever over her property. Her rights as a mother do not depend upon the idiosyncrasies of individual judges. Her earnings, acquired by her own labors, can not be squandered by her husband, nor can she be ill-treated with impunity. She continues to exercise, after she has passed from her father's house into her husband's, all the rights which the law gives to men. An ante-nuptial settlement by the husband in favor of the wife is a necessary condition, and if he does not make such a settlement the law presumes one in accordance with the social position of the wife. Briefly, all the privileges which belong to her as wife or mother are secured to her not by courtesy, but by the book of the law. Thus it will be seen that the Moslem woman's status equals that of many European women, and, in some respects, is superior. By the process of development, her social position is growing better still, as the true spirit of the prophet's teachings are becoming understood.

"And this I count as a glory to Islam."

DR. FAUNCE ON "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE."

THE claims of Christian Science are the subject of a careful and discriminating article by Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church of New York. Dr. Faunce passes in brief review the facts in regard to the history of the movement and the life and work of its founder, Dr. Mary Eddy. He speaks of the "First Church of Christ, Scientist," Boston, founded in 1879, with twenty-six members, and now having 10,000 names on its rolls, many of this number, however, being scattered throughout the country. In 1887 the church raised $4,000 for a building, but the money was mysteriously lost. In 1892 the church was reorganized by Mrs. Eddy. In January, 1895, its house of worship was dedicated, a building seating 1,400 persons, and costing, apart from the land, over $200,000. In January, 1898, it was stated in the papers that 2,400 persons joined this church. In November, 1897, a Christian Science church was dedicated in Chicago in the presence of 8,000 people. The building cost $225,000 and was dedicated free of debt. There are four churches in New York city and 319 altogether in the United States. The literature of Christian Science is said to be of "amazing extent." Mrs. Eddy's "Science and Health, With Key to the Scriptures," the chief text-book of the denomination, first published in 1875, has recently attained its 146th edition. Its price is $3 in the cheapest form. Mrs. Eddy has written many other books, tracts, and papers, all of which have an enormous sale.

As for Mrs. Eddy herself, she is described as being slender and graceful in spite of her eighty years, with "a complexion as fair as that of a child, with a magnetic, inspiring personality, and a smile that captivates all who meet her." She is living with her third husband, the first having died, and the second being divorced. Her present home is at Concord, N. H., where she has built a fine hall and home for Scientists, her own residence being a remodeled farmhouse in a retired spot. She is venerated and adored by her followers as few women have ever been. Says Dr. Faunce (*The Examiner*, New York):

"Her control is far more nearly absolute than that of General Booth. No Christian Scientist would dream of resisting her will in the management of a church. The extent to which some—not all—of her pupils would go is revealed by a conversation I recently had with a lady who stands high in a New York Science church. After discussing the faith for a little time, she told me that Mrs. Eddy was the way to God. I answered, 'Is not Christ

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the way?' 'Yes,' she said, 'of course we would not put any one in the place of Christ, but Christ is dead and Mrs. Eddy is still living.' 'But,' I answered, 'will she not die, and what then? Who then will be the way?' 'Well,' she replied, 'we do not expect that she will—what you call die; she will—dissolve—into the life of the universe!'"

As to the philosophy underlying Christian Science, Dr. Faunce says that it is "a strange compound indeed." It is defined as "extreme idealistic monism, couched in a phraseology never heard of before." It lays down four fundamental principles as follows:

1. God is all in all.
2. God is good. God is mind.
3. God, Spirit, being all, nothing is matter.
4. Life, God, omnipotent Good, deny death, evil, sin, disease. Disease, sin, evil, death, deny omnipotent Good, God, Life.

A number of passages are quoted from "Science and Health" illustrative of the teachings of Mrs. Eddy. Among these are the following: "The central fact of the Bible is the superiority of spiritual over physical power." "The so-called miracles of Jesus did not specially belong to a dispensation now ended, but they illustrate an ever-operative divine principle." "The same power which heals sin, heals also sickness." "Christians are under as direct orders now as then to be Christ-like, to possess His spirit, to follow His example, to heal the sick as well as the sinful." "Anciently the followers of Christ or Truth measured Christianity by its power over sickness, sin, and death; but modern religionists omit all but one of these claims—the power over sin. We must seek the undivided garment, the whole of Christianity." "Evil is neither person, place, nor thing, but is simply a belief, an illusion, of material sense." "Asking God to be God is a vain repetition—He who is immutably right will do right without being reminded of His province." "If exposed to a draft of air, your mind remedy is safe and sure." "When the fear subsides and the conviction abides that you have broken no law, neither rheumatism, consumption, nor any other disease will result from exposure to the weather." "Whatever it is your duty to do can be done without pain to yourself. Meet the incipient stages of disease with such powerful eloquence as a legislator would employ to defeat the passage of an inhuman law."

From his study and investigation of the whole matter, Dr. Faunce draws the following conclusions:

"1. This new doctrine, if it be new, must have some truth in it, because of its fruits. Jesus gave His disciples power to heal, and that power has never been revoked. It will not do for theologian or historian quietly to assume that Jesus meant such power to fade with the lapse of years or to vanish at the end of the third century. Men will believe either that miracles are continuous throughout the history of Christianity, or that they never occurred in the Christian Church. No middle ground is logically or theologically possible. It is absolutely certain that hundreds of men and women in this country have received in the healing of their diseases a demonstration that there is a fundamental truth in Christian Science. Beholding the men who are healed, we must beware how we declare ourselves against it. Even tho many have died while hoping to be healed, even tho many have forsaken the faith they once held, a marvelous number of cures are being daily performed. It is easy to pronounce this Satan's work; but Satan's work is to bind men, not to loose them.

"2. Christian Science has recalled many from agnosticism to a living faith in God. The majority of the believers do not come from the churches. When I asked one man where they did come from, he answered, 'Out of their graves.' Ninety per cent., he averred, had come into the faith through the healing of apparently hopeless disease. Many of them have come out of atheism into radiant religious faith.

"3. The average Christian Scientist does have a victory over fear and care and sin that is not achieved by the average orthodox Christian. To the average church-member, Christianity is the acceptance of a series of doctrines and historical facts, and the acceptance of a forensic transaction of eighteen hundred years ago, in consequence of which acceptance he hopes for heaven beyond. But he is a worried and fretted and fearful man; afraid of himself and his propensities, afraid of colds and fevers, afraid of treading on serpents or drinking deadly things, as the apostles of Christ were not. The average Christian Scientist—and in this respect he is like the Keswick disciples—has put all anxiety and fretting under his feet. Christ is to him no distant historic figure, but the incarnation of the divine Idea. God is no mere 'first cause,' but a very present help.

"4. We may then say to Christian Scientists: 'Your attachment to Mrs. Eddy is a species of idolatry, is bad taste, bad theology, bad morals. Your exegesis of the Scriptures is childish and fanciful. Your whole system of allegorical interpretation is in defiance of modern scholarship. Your denial of some Christian truths is dangerous and deplorable. But the truth which you possess is our truth also. If we have neglected it, we will do so no longer. We will preach it with joy and power. The immanence of God in His world, the spirituality of the universe, the power of mind over matter, of good over evil, the progressive victory of truth until God shall be all-in-all—this is our creed, and no man need leave our churches to hear such truth or live such life."

THE MORAL VALUE OF SILENCE.

THE golden qualities of silence considered from a moral point of view was the subject of a recent address by Prof. Felix Adler, delivered before the New York Society of Ethical Culture and printed in the *The International Journal of Ethics* (April). We are reminded at the outset of the condition imposed by Pythagoras upon all who desired to join his Order, that before admission they should preserve silence for the space of five years. Only those who passed this test were considered worthy to become the followers of the philosopher. There was a degree of wisdom in this rule, says Professor Adler, altho it would be manifestly impossible to make it one of general application in any school of modern thought. It may be maintained, however, that "some of the holiest, loveliest things in modern life are best preserved when kept in the casket of reticence, when the seal of silence upon them remains unbroken."

Among the feelings or emotions which find no adequate expression in human language is that of gratitude for services rendered us that involve great sacrifices on the part of the benefactor. In times of great sorrow also we are often made to stand speechless, inasmuch as any words that human lips can utter seem like an impertinence. And the very essence of true charity is found in quietness, in unostentation. "The violet of charity blooms in hidden nooks, and its charm is inseparable from its secretiveness."

But higher than all else is the moral value belonging to those ellipses or intervals during which is being revolved and matured in the mind the right utterance that is to come afterward. Says Professor Adler:

"The enemy of morality is impulse. Only to a very limited extent do we ever succeed in rationalizing our impulses—that is, in training them to move along the grooves which reason prescribes. Even when we applaud impulse, we do so only when, by consummate training, it has ceased to be wayward. The really moral person is one who keeps perpetually before his eyes the outspread world of the moral relationships—that is to say, who sees what his relations ought to be as in an ideal landscape; who sees especially the striking differences that distinguish the duties which he owes to different persons; sees how differently he ought to act toward a superior and toward an equal, toward a person of the same sex and a person of the other sex; toward a person of the same age and a person of tender age; toward members of the same social class and members of a different social class. The moral man, I say, is one who sees before his eyes the chart of his relationship to others, and especially the differences of the duties which he owes to others, and who tries to conform his speech and his action to the directions of this chart. And it is evident that a man who tries to do this often must allow intervals of silence to elapse before he acts or speaks, during which he considers the actual situation in the light of his ideal chart. So

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that it is not too much to say that the morality of a person can be gaged by his reflectiveness, by the degree to which he has acquired the habit of seeing the invisible moral entities, and deriving thence his bearings."

In another and less material aspect of the subject, Professor Adler says:

"There is a decisive change that separates those who may be called 'spiritually-minded' from those who are not. Among Christians this is known as the 'change of heart.' I believe that in the moral field, too, leaving entirely out of account theological ideas, there is such a change. Those may be called 'spiritually-minded,' in the moral sense, who do not suffer themselves merely to rebound from the occasions of speech and action, as a ball rebounds from a wall, but who, under the blessed ministry of silence and of the meditation that accompanies it, consider the scheme of moral relationship; consider what their place in it is; consider what the place in it is of the person to whom they are to speak, or toward whom they are to act; and consider the choice of means by which they can restore the right relation between themselves and others. Any one who has undergone that change, from reacting impulsively to acting and speaking *medicinally*, has experienced the decisive change of heart, has become, in the moral sense, regenerate."

RELIGIOUS PRESS ON THE PROSPECTS OF WAR.

SINCE the speech made by Senator Proctor on the conditions in Cuba the religious journals of the country have, as a rule, with few if any exceptions, become insistent on intervention by the United States Government. They express an earnest hope that the desired change in Cuba may be effected without war, but the general tone is that the change must be brought about even if war be found necessary.

The Friends Intelligencer, even, tho it stands fast for its Quaker principles of peace at all times, puts the case in such a way as to indicate a strong sympathy in favor of intervention. It says:

"The rule of Spain in Cuba has always been oppressive and harsh. The people of the island have suffered, in times of peace, until they have been 'driven'—to use the ordinary expression—to revolt. And now the question is asked by many in this country whether, *in the interest of peace*, the United States should not demand that the war stop. The answer to this is that Spain would then assail us. But it is demanded whether the United States, whose strength is doubtless quite equal to the task, can be justified, by fears for itself, in not ending a war which causes so much cruelty and misery at our very door. Such an intervention, it is said, would be an exercise of police authority among nations, as among individuals a uniformed 'guardian of the peace' would stop an affray or assault upon the street.

"These questions, however, are not addressed to the Friends. We are no way responsible for Spanish oppression in Cuba, or for the Cuban revolt. The principles which our society has endeavored to maintain, and which in a notable degree it has been faithful to, would effectually prevent any such condition as now prevails in Cuba. And the duty is laid upon us of maintaining these principles—not merely in times when it is easy to do so, but in the time when they are put to trial. We do not hold the testimonies which they represent as a formality, but in truth, and for real use."

The Watchman (Baptist, Boston) thinks intervention entirely justifiable:

"Our right to intervene in Cuba, on the ground of self-interest and humanity, is, to our way of thinking, indisputable. Such intervention would be supported by the generally received principles of international law, and by the general acquiescence of civilized nations. But we must intervene to establish peace, not to fight the battles of the insurgents, or to do what Senator Gallinger in his speech this week advised, namely, to annex Cuba to the United States. Such a motive would taint all our action, and, in view of what we have said about our action as controlled by the dictates of humanity, it would put us in the position of using humane sentiments as a cloak for land-grabbing. The United States can not afford to take any such position. Armed intervention does not involve the necessity of turning the island over to the insurgents. They have not conquered it, and probably can not do so. If self-government is to be established, it should be set up by the Cubans as a whole. The President's course clearly shows that this is his view of the situation. If Cuba can not be pacified without our engaging in war with Spain, he proposes to have that war thoroughly justified to the moral consciousness of all Christendom."

The Observer (New York, Evangelist) thinks intervention is needed and that it must be forcible:

"An island as large as Ireland, lying almost within sight of our shores, is being ravaged as provinces were in the Middle Ages, and there is no hope of anything better so long as Spain reigns there. The problem before thoughtful men, who simply seek to know American duty in the premises, is, then, what form of intervention can be adopted which will be at once effective and tend least to precipitate an armed conflict. . . . . .

"It comes to this, then, that intervention is limited to one form, that is, force. And under the peculiar conditions existing, the force must necessarily be employed in favor of the insurgents. It is the more inevitable because armed intervention is the only thing to which the Spanish Government can yield. It is easy enough to say to the Sagasta Ministry that it must end the insurrection or abandon Cuba. But it can do neither unless compelled by superior force. Neither its military campaign nor its policy of conciliation through the grant of home rule have any chance of success. Yet it must go on, for the loss of Cuba, either as the result of military failure or of compromise with the insurgents, would mean the handing of Spain over to Don Carlos."

The Christian Work (New York, undenom.) argues to about the same conclusion, but with greater display of feeling:

"Presumably—and thank God for it!—we are about doing something. It is time! For the whole year in which Weyler carried on his butchery, our Government virtually did nothing but write diplomatic notes. By every consideration of humanity we ought to have stopped this infamy the instant it was begun. But we did nothing; and even now, while death is busily doing his work, there are those—we should not like to say how many—who calmly read at the breakfast table of the preparations to put an end to all this misery, and exclaim over their coffee—'Gentlemen, go slow!—gentlemen, surely you will not resort to force!—gentlemen, at least you will not disturb the money market and depreciate values; gentlemen, let us by all means send food to Cuba to relieve any possible want, but surely we shall not interfere in the affairs of Spain, which are none of our concern!'

"How can we account for this drying up of the fountains of human feeling, this deadening of all sympathy for the oppressed, this serene content in the face of such appalling suffering? Is it heredity? Or is it that a latter-day Midas has not only turned possessions but human hearts as well into gold, until, with only enough blood in their veins to support a low order of life, many have come to regard no calamity so great as a disturbance of values involving a falling-off of quotations in the market for debentures?—

> "At the Devil's booth are all things sold;
> Each ounce of dross counts its ounce of gold.

"But now, as we rejoice to know, a brighter day is dawning. We shall not arbitrate—we may not arbitrate the cruel work of death—but we shall suppress. The bow can be seen in the Cuban sky. A few more days—surely it can not be longer—a little more patience, yet a little more endurance of misery, and the end is at hand."

The Christian Advocate (New York, Meth. Episc.) expresses itself as follows:

"While it is hard for any sensitive nature to endure the knowledge of the sufferings of the Cuban people, it might be harder to endure the knowledge of the slaughter, the wounded, the terrible climatic influences, and the contagious diseases of Cuba, as experienced in a war with Spain by our own fellow citizens. Hence we have no sympathy with any war that is not forced upon us by Spain's resistance to such efforts by the United States to mitigate the situation as humanity and international law will allow. When

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

such a war comes, and only then, can we unite our own people and the civilized world in sympathy."

The Ram's Horn (Chicago, undenom.) asks and answers the question, What would Jesus do?

"We have no hesitation in giving expression to our own opinion. It is that Jesus would look with favor upon immediate intervention of this government, not with a view of making war on Spain, but with a view of stopping Spain's awful war in Cuba. It is true that we might suffer by reason of the intervention. It is true that many a brave boy might fall in prosecuting such a policy of his government, but we believe that death would be sweet to such a one, in comparison to living in the presence of the sickening horror which lifts its face to heaven daily in that beautiful Southern island. There are things which are far more precious than life. They are honor, duty, service, and sacrifice. No life is too precious and no treasure too costly to give up, if it crosses the line of duty. 'Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for a friend.'"

The American Hebrew (New York) recalls the expulsion of the Jews by Spain and pledges the assistance of Jews to America if war comes:

"The Jew is popularly presumed to be a non-combatant, but the recent events that gave rise to war talk have brought out the fact that there are numbers of them who, if the need existed, would shoulder the musket and fight for the defense of the flag that has spread over them the mantle of its protection. Let us pray that the occasion to make the test may never come, for we all prefer peace; but if come it must, the Jew will be found in the vanguard."

The Independent (New York, undenom.) has the following:

"What is it we are entitled to ask of Spain? We are entitled to ask that the state of war in Cuba shall be brought to a close. We have suffered very materially by the prolongation of this war in our material interests, in our sympathies, and in the burden which neutrality has involved. The continuance of the war is a source of irritation to our people. The appeal to their humanity is such that they can not disregard it. It is bound to have voice. And so long as the warfare in Cuba continues this sympathy will be active, and it will be a source of trouble and perhaps danger to us as a nation.

"The history of the past thirty years has shown clearly enough that the cause of insurrection in Cuba is the oppressive and shamefully inefficient character of the government; and if this history teaches us anything it shows us that Spain's promises of reform are as empty as the wind and as uncertain; to-day it blows from this point, to-morrow it blows from that point. The spectacle of inhumanity to which we have been treated in the island close to our shores is not only shocking to us but it is shocking to the nations of the world, and in the interests of peace it must end and end in independence."

We might multiply quotations, but they would all indicate about the same spirit as the above.

EFFECTS OF POLITICAL FREEDOM ON CATHOLICISM.

A DISCUSSION involving this subject took place a few days ago before the French Academy. The occasion was the reception into the fold of the "Immortals" of the Count de Mun to occupy the place left vacant by the death of Jules Simon. The count is a representative, the leader in fact, of those social reformers among the French Catholics who call for state intervention in moral and social questions, and, as is customary, he delivered an address in eulogy of his predecessor, giving expression at the same time to his own views.

The director of the Academy, M. de Haussonville, made the address of welcome, and as de Haussonville is a representative of that wing of French Catholics who reject all intervention of the state in church affairs, and who would reduce to a minimum state action in social reform, he took occasion to express his reasons for dissenting from the views expressed by the Count de Mun. The discourses are reported in *L'Univers* (Paris, March 15):

Count de Mun explained that it was to Jules Simon's study of social conditions that he owed his conversion from extreme individualism to the principle, "do not confound liberty with inhumanity." That principle, he said, contains in germ all social reform. "By it, man will henceforth appear in labor, not as a mechanical instrument whose force is sold as merchandise, but as a divine creature whose rights and dignity are higher than all contracts, and the inevitable result of that principle will be that the law will intervene in the name of justice to prevent the abuse of absolute liberty of contract."

M. de Haussonville agreed with the count in the right of labor to the fullest liberty of association, but on the subject of the state's intervention in behalf of justice to the laborer, he differed, placing his confidence rather in the social influence of the church and in the charity and peace which she brings to society. Philanthropy, altruism, and solidarity, he maintained, have been tried in vain; charity alone can temper the harshness of economic laws and prevent the sacrifice of humanity to liberty. To the brutal consequences of the law of supply and demand it opposes the moral obligation of just recompense, which takes into account the legitimate needs of the laborer. It proclaims loudly that if labor is a commodity, the laborer is not. It recalls to those who possess the goods of this world the fact that they are responsible before the eyes of the Master for their use and that they must give to those in need.

Referring to the count's attitude toward the church, he said:

"You wish for her, political authority—not indeed directly exercised, but an influence openly felt. You have always declared your desire that France have a government which would willingly be . . . the sergeant of Christ.

"In regard to the close alliance of church and state, let it be a monarchy or any other form of government. . . I have never wanted it and I never shall. Assuredly I forget neither, theoretically, the grandeur of the thesis, nor, practically, the prestige which France acquired and which she must preserve by protecting everywhere the Catholic cause. But in our time, in the questions of domestic politics, that alliance is equally injurious to the government making and the church accepting it. . . . Is it not better for the church to hold exactly to the concordat made at the beginning of this century and preserve toward public powers, whatever their bearing, an attitude of just deference, never failing to show all due respect to them, demanding all rights due to her, neglecting no duty imposed by the concordat, permitting the violation of no right there conferred.

"Liberty has enabled Catholics to win and wield power in Belgium now for fifteen years without any attack on the rights of which modern society is justly jealous. Thanks to liberty, the Catholics of England have won a position where once the cry of hatred of the papacy was national. . . . Thanks to liberty, the Catholics of the United States have seen, in one century, their number increase from 40,000 to 11,000,000, their bishops increase from 1 to 84, their priests from 30 to 11,000; they have covered the country with churches, schools, and charitable institutions, and to-day in that great democracy where their ministers play such an important rôle, they are the most united, most powerful, and most numerous of all Christian denominations. It would be an injury to the Catholics of France to doubt that they are capable of equal devotion, effort, and generosity."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE rabbis of Baltimore, Md., have united in an effort to secure a better attendance at synagog and temple by agreeing not to solemnize marriages between Jews and Jewesses who do not attend divine service at some Jewish house of worship, and not to officiate at funerals of those who fail to go to synagog.

THE society of the Separatists of Zoar, more commonly known as the "Zoarites," has decided to disband after nearly a century of communistic life. The society is not, it is said, in such financial difficulties as has been reported. It owns 7,000 acres of the best land in Ohio and a valuable lot of blooded live stock. Out of the original colony of nearly five hundred members there remain but ninety-two.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN TOPICS.

FRANCE'S NEW CAUSE CELEBRE: IS THEFT LEGAL?

PARIS has a new judicial sensation to excite animated controversy, a new issue upon which all the radicals are on one side and the upholders of the present order on the other. A recent judicial decision by the tribunal of correction at Chateau-Thierry laid down certain principles which the conservatives attack as antisocial and revolutionary. The case was a peculiar one. A poor girl who has an old mother and an illegitimate child to support was tried for stealing some loaves of bread from a baker. She admitted the theft, but pleaded that hunger and despair had driven her into the commission of the crime. She had been unable to find work, and begging was prohibited by law. For thirty-six hours previous to the theft she and her old mother had gone without food, and only a few drops of milk had remained for the child. She passed the baker's shop, saw the bread in the window, and, obeying an irresistible instinct, she stole some loaves. The tribunal acquitted her on this defense, the presiding judge, M. Magnaud, delivering a charge in which he maintained that under the circumstances stated (and proved by evidence) the theft was not only morally justifiable, but legally free from the essential properties of crime.

The radical and socialist press applauded the decision and its logic, but such papers as the *Figaro*, the *Journal des Débats*, and the *République Française* (the organ of the ministry) assailed it as pernicious and unsound. The *Journal des Débats* declared that the acquittal was "contrary to the essential interests of civilization and humanity," and demanded an appeal from the decision by the Government. The outcry has compelled the Government to order an appeal. The presiding judge, in an interview in *L'Aurore*, has thus explained his position:

"You know the sixty-fourth article of the Code, which says: 'There is no crime nor misdemeanor where the accused was in a demented condition at the time of the act, or where he was constrained by a force he could not resist? Well, hunger, after thirty-six hours of fasting, appeared to us [the judges of the tribunal] to be a force which a woman could not resist. There was the bread in the window, attracting her, and at the other end there was the old mother and the child dying of inanition. Talk about freedom of will, or the power of discrimination, under such mental conditions!

"Don't we acquit every day, as having acted under the dominion of an invincible force, nervous, hysterical, or pregnant women guilty of having appropriated this or that trifle of which they had absolutely no need? The question, then, is simply how to apply the same principle to a person suffering from hunger. All there is to determine in such a case is whether the hunger was merely a pretext or a real, absolute, imperious necessity at the time of the theft. If the latter, then the wrongful taking was merely an instinctive and mechanical act."

The judge claimed to have received scores of messages from princes, bankers, lawyers, and authors praising his humanitarian decision. Contributions have been sent to him from all quarters for the benefit of the girl, and he was moved to say to his interviewer: "Ah, the French are the best people in the world. It suffices, in the midst of our differences and quarrels, in the midst of scandal and excitement, to mention the need of relief for some one in misery, and straightway there is general accord in a spontaneous exhibition of generosity." However, some conservative journals went so far as to accuse the judge of weakness, sentimentality, and ignorance of legal principles, and his defense was declared to be fit for a demagog.

Clemenceau, in taking up the cudgels for the judge, wrote as follows in *L'Aurore:*

"I should have thought that it was antisocial to show us, amid our bourgeois luxury, two women and an infant dying of hunger. But no! *This* is social; this conforms to the 'essential interests of civilization and humanity.' For failing to recognize this, for disregarding the great principle of the economists who would have those without bread and work die of hunger, it is necessary that the girl Ménard should be punished in the name of the society she outraged. I am not simple enough to be surprised at these things. The implacable logic of *laissez-faire* economists admits of no other solution of the problem of hunger. Find work, if you can; if not, find succor—without begging, however; and if you have neither, there are but two ways open: be rich or die. Not all can be rich. The example of Mlle. Ménard teaches us that there are women who are not resigned to letting their infants perish of hunger. And this is the crime for which exemplary punishment is demanded. It is true that had she, with her child on her back, thrown herself into the river, the same organs would have mercilessly denounced the suicide coupled with murder, and the church would have refused its prayers to the dead. One can not imagine how difficult it is to please everybody and the government of Felix Faure, not to mention Providence."

It may be recalled that Cardinal Manning once declared that morally stealing is not criminal if necessitated by hunger, and the press of England and America severely criticized his dictum as anti-social and revolutionary.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OUR APPROACHING STRUGGLE AS FOREIGNERS SEE IT.

IN expectation of the speedy outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Spain, the European papers discuss the cause of the conflict and its possible outcome pretty freely. Generally speaking, we meet with rather less approval than did the Greeks in their attack upon Turkey. England is an exception to this rule; here the great majority of papers think the attitude of the United States justifiable, and hope for our success. In Canada, however, there is less friendliness as the certainty of hostilities draws nearer. *The Witness*, Montreal, commends President McKinley for his late opposition to the war party, and says:

"Those idle people who burned President McKinley in effigy at Richmond, Va., and at Newport, R. I., are like the crowd that mobbed George Washington in the streets of Philadelphia. . . . It was a pitiful demonstration against the President, whose effigy has been hung, along with that of Mr. Hanna, bound with stock brokers' ticker tape, in testimony that they are accused of being governed by Wall Street, if not of gambling, like some of the other Senators, on the issue of peace or war. The bitter feeling of the army of unsuccess toward the wealthy gives a greedy ear to all such degrading suspicions. Sir John Macdonald once said that the next war in the United States would be between the Haves and the Have-nots. The ticker-tape in this effigy-hanging business is in keeping with this prophecy."

The Manitoba *Free Press*, Winnepeg, professes to be highly entertained by what it regards as our search for a pretext to attack Spain. It says:

"The latter situation is one of the most singular in history. The people of the United States are determined to go to war with Spain, but are at a loss how to proceed. The majority believe that the *Maine* disaster will afford a pretext. . . . . .

"If there is to be war at all it must be on account of the conditions in Cuba. A large majority of Americans will sympathize with the Ohio Congressman who went into the War Office the other day and demanded in a loud voice to know when they were going to declare war. 'Against whom?' was asked. 'Spain, of course,' was the reply. 'For what?' 'I don't give a d——; on general principles; any old thing will do.' . . . Advocates of provincial rights in Canada used to contend, and probably do yet, that the Provinces have a right to do wrong if they wish. If so, even more has Spain a right to misgovern her own colony. What right has the United States to interfere with the government of Cuba, any more than with the government of Canada or Siam? . . . Events are so shaping that war is wellnigh inevitable; but if by any possibility the President can avert it without sacrificing his duty to humanity, he is bound to use every effort to that end.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

This he is doing, to the unstinted admiration of the whole civilized world. He may succeed. He has a powerful ally in Spain's disinclination for war, but there does not seem any way of accomplishing his purpose which Spain's sense of honor will permit her to accept."

Saturday Night, Toronto, goes a little further, and declares that if the United States is searching for an ostensible reason for war, the world in general is well aware of its true cause. We condense its editorial as follows:

There is very little doubt that the sugar trust instigated the Cuban rebellion as it did the insurrection in the Hawaiian Islands. It also seems certain that the trust is determined to bring about annexation. The sugar trust, indeed, has been the double distilled curse of Cuba. Congress may bluster and the President may send provisions, but the battle-fields and cemeteries of Cuba will always bear evidence to the cupidity and insincerity of the United States. Spanish America desires the independence of Cuba, but is also anxious that the island shall not become a portion of the United States. If Cuba is annexed as a result of the machinations of a corporation, then Mexico, the Central States, and South America also must fear that they will become a prey of those yowling jingoes who, tho anxious for war, will neither work nor fight themselves. The whole business is unutterably sad from the point of view of men who have been trying to retain some faith in humanity. It was started by speculators and has been manipulated by them, and neither the pyramid of human bones nor the groaning dungeons have deterred them from continuing an arrangement which is to result in their financial gain.

The Catholic Register, Toronto, advises Americans to heed Michael Davitt's warning that England would not sympathize with the United States if she did not hope to use her for her own purposes in China. "This," says the paper, "is why the ministerial organs of London are now busily abusing the Spaniards even in more wholesale fashion than the New York *Journal*, telling them they must pay up smartly and apologize fervently and fully to the United States for the blowing up of the *Maine*." The editorial ends as follows:

"The sympathy of all reasonable men is on the side of England's policy in China, if that policy is to keep an open door for trade and not allow France, Germany, and Russia to seize what they can for themselves and shut out the rest of the world. But England will lose this sympathy with every weak concession on her part to her opponents in the game of diplomacy; nor can she win America for an ally by taking a hand in the humiliation of Spain as an assassin nation."

The Daily Chronicle, London, nevertheless denounces Michael Davitt, and declares that England is in full sympathy with the United States. *The Clarion*, London, says:

"Here, as always, the true answer lies in distinction between the masses and the classes. The brokers and gamblers and grabbers, of course, are bitterly opposed to the Transatlantic rivals who check their plunder. The masses, whose near kindred make up a great part of America's population, are animated, on the contrary, by the friendliest sentiments toward the United States."

The Scotsman, Edinburgh, adheres to the popular view that Spain can not defend herself because she has no money. *The Pall Mall Gazette* says the United States expects sympathy just now, and ought to get it. *The Speaker*, London, says:

"It has been quite possible for a careless reader of the New York telegrams to regard the whole demand for intervention as a movement got up by the 'yellow press' and financial syndicates for the exploitation of Cuba, swelled by unthinking sentimentalists and made to ebb and flow in the interests of speculators in stocks. Whatever element of truth there may ever have been in that view, the movement has certainly now got out of jingo hands. . . . Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, has, no doubt, committed an impropriety—a Senator being in some degree part of the executive—in accepting the invitation of the New York *Journal* to go and see for himself how things stand in Cuba. But this does not absolutely invalidate his evidence. . . . Senator Money, of Mississippi, a decided jingo, is an ex-Confederate soldier; so is Senator Bacon, of Georgia, who has just stood sponsor to a peace resolution in the Senate. These are all very different from the popular conception of the blatant jingo of the South or West, brought up on Fourth-of-July spread-eagleism, ignorant of everything outside his own country, and confident that the United States can whip any of the effete monarchies of Europe. Their respective experience enables them to judge of the situation and estimate its risks. . . . Undoubtedly the first results of the war may prove a shock to popular American ideas. But there can be no doubt of the ultimate result. . . . But while we deprecate war and hope for that delay which can alone bring about a pacific solution of the question, we deprecate still more earnestly that intervention of other European powers of which there has been some talk in the continental press. We can imagine nothing more certain to provoke hostilities, nor to bring the United States permanently into the politics of Europe."

On the Continent of Europe there is little diversity of opinion. The *Novosti*, St. Petersburg, says the people of the United States unjustly provoke a war, and they know it. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says the civilized world holds the United States responsible for this conflict. The Dutch papers hold similar views; the *Nieuws van den Dag*, in a lengthy article, expresses itself to the following effect:

The European press is beginning to judge the hateful intrigues to which Spain has been subjected. Let us endeavor to judge of the case fairly:

Spain administers Cuba badly. Well, she administers her provinces at home no better. But during the struggle which has now lasted for three years the Spaniards have proved themselves a nation of men capable of any sacrifice for their national honor, and who can refuse to respect them for it? What has the United States to do with the matter, anyhow? Their republic is just the opposite of a good, honest, and justly administered country. It is a case of the pot calling the kettle black; indeed, the corruption of the Spanish officials will have to become a great deal worse ere it can rival in rottenness the administration of Tammany-ridden New York or of Porkopolis. The whole thing has been started to prove that the crazy publisher of the New York *Journal* is at the head of the demagogs who rule the country. That members of Congress could dare to make a trip to Cuba in Hearst's yacht in order to fan the dying embers of the rebellion is sufficient in itself to prove that the Americans have no right to judge a people like the Spaniards. The meanest thing of all is that the Americans try to get out of the responsibility of declaring war, and seek to insult Spain to such an extent that the proud Spaniard loses patience.

"But there is danger [we quote here direct], in this war, danger for the rich pork butchers of Chicago and the corrupt debauchees of New York who speculate *à la baisse* in this war. Spain is poor, yes, so poor that the material pleasures of life no longer possess attractions to the Spaniards. Hence they do not fear death if they can by death defend an ideal. And this ideal is to-day for every Spaniard his national honor."

The *Echo*, Berlin, says:

"A great deal of noise is made about the fifty million dollars voted for warlike preparations, but this sum does not mean much, as the armament of the nation was at zero. Moreover, one can't tell how much of those fifty millions will stick in dirty hands. In short, public opinion in Europe generally indorses the view that the United States people yell most for war and are least prepared, while the Spaniards are more anxious for peace, but better armed."

The *Kieler Zeitung* does not think that Europe will interfere. If Uncle Sam wants to fight, he can go ahead, nobody will hold him back. Spain is probably quite able to take care of herself The *Vossische Zeitung* is certain that the "yellow journals" will not be happy until they get their war. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says Prince Bismarck will not be interviewed on the subject, hence all such interviews are pure inventions.

In Cuba the insurgents as well as the autonomists object to American rule. The tone of the Havana journals continues to be very bitter, while the Spanish papers speak chiefly of the neces-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sity of defense, and for this purpose $200,000 were subscribed at a single meeting in the Madrid Opera House. The Queen Regent has placed her own very considerabe private fortune at the disposal of the Government. The Barcelona *Diario*, referring to the destruction of Spanish flags in the United States, remarks that Spain has no time for such puerilities. The *Epoca*, one of the most conservatively edited Spanish papers, fears the time for talk is past. The Americans want the war, and the responsibility rests with them.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH REVERSES AND THE HUNT FOR ALLIANCES.

"WE challenged Russia in the Chinese question, and ran away. The attitude of our Government is deplorable; it is a triumph of diplomatic incompetence. The authorities seem completely to have lost their head."

Thus *The Saturday Review*, London, an ably edited but strongly jingoistic weekly. Its opinion is indorsed by *The Times*, *The Globe*, *The Telegraph*, *The Mail*, and many others. Careful scrutiny leads to the conclusion that the warlike press has less influence at the present time than the more peaceful journals; but there is no doubt that Great Britain deeply feels the loss of prestige connected with Russia's and France's complete ignoring of British opinion, and the jingoes may force England into a struggle. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, would deplore this. Our Dutch contemporary thinks the English have only themselves to blame for their reverses. We summarize its long article on the subject as follows:

Having refused to join the great powers in their opposition to Japan, England did what? Attend to business in the far East? Not at all. She acted as if everything were settled there, and tried to make an all-British possession of Africa and to extend her Indian frontier. Now *The Times* sums up the mistakes of the past, and is astonished to find that twice two makes four!—the very *Times* which is most guilty by advocating attacks upon French interests in Egypt, raids into Dutch republics, and the annexation of enough territory to make ten United Kingdoms. The result is that Great Britain stands now completely isolated, and that at a moment when she is opposing Russia. Meanwhile a French Jameson with a French Rhodes to back him has entered British West-African territory in times of peace. As if all this were not enough, not to speak of the attack upon the Indian mountain tribes, England must needs enter upon a campaign in Egypt, only to discover at this late date that the expedition is very dangerous.

We admire the English people, and could not think of any thing worse for civilization than to see them crushed, but we can not close our eyes to the fact that England is in a very precarious position. She can not make good all her threats, and must withdraw some of them, or be crushed.

The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, says:

"It is much more likely that the people of Great Britain will force the hand of the Government than that they will permit it to retreat. A feeling of bitterness, mixed with a sense of insecurity and danger, has begun to be noticeable. Russia is openly accused of treachery. Lord Salisbury, so argue the English, has trusted Russia, and if that power does not observe the Treaty of Tientsin, which provide that Chinese ports must be open to all, then England must meet defiance with defiance."

The Russian papers point out that Russia has only taken what she needed so long—an outlet for her trade. The *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, is in favor of an international conference to settle the affairs of China. But this the English object to, as it would include Germany, whose prestige they regard as already too great for British trading policy. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"It is really impossible to discover a sound reason for all this fuss. For a long time Russian influence has been predominant in Northern China, and Russia is only realizing practically what in theory has all along been her due. Perhaps the English papers only want their Government to make another grab in China, the Chusan Isles probably, otherwise their attitude is inexplicable—and very dangerous. It is bad policy to draw your sword and wave it in defense of rights which nobody has violated. The English would do well to remember that the present state of India renders a war with Russia out of the question. Do they want to stake their actual possessions against shadowy rights in China?"

The isolation of Great Britain is, however, recognized by many of her sons, especially in the colonies. The tone of the papers published in outlying British possessions is anything but warlike. *The Celestial Empire*, Shanghai, thinks all nations should join in approving the Russians and Germans. It says:

"Surely freedom and free trade in China must be acceptable to France and Japan, as well as to the United States of America and to Italy, and to the smaller states of Europe! Surely those who love freedom will approve of this. It may be said that China is not free—her people are under the tyranny of the mandarins. But, after all, the mandarins are from and are of the people, for the son of any coolie may become a mandarin."

The Overland China Mail is also against an aggressive policy in China. But many Englishmen think England could get the better of Russia if she were now to obtain alliances. Sir William des Voeux, ex-governor of Hongkong, whose opinion is very largely quoted in these days, suggests Germany. In an interview he expresses himself as follows:

"Above all things we must ally ourselves with Germany. I regard the occupation of Kiau-Chou by the Germans as a good thing for us. Without our help she could not maintain herself a week there, if attacked by France or Russia. If Russia gets to the great Chinese wall, Germany will lose not only Shantung, but the 'open door' into China. But if Germany and England join hands, Russia will not be long mistress of the Chinese army. Moreover, we would have the support of Austria and could assist our only true friend, Italy."

But the Germans are not anxious to enter into a compact for the defense of British interests, and many English papers, fearing German competition in trade worse than Russian guns, object seriously to such an alliance. Japan is regarded as the natural ally of Great Britain. But the most effective helper would be, in the opinion of many journals, the United States. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"A transaction with Russia, an arrangement for common action with Germany, are both possible. Yet neither of them could well be what a league with the United States could easily be made, supposing the people of America were disposed to enter into one, and practical considerations induced the Government at Washington to contract such a bond. . . . In no part of the world do England and the United States stand opposed to one another as the British Empire is opposed to the dual alliance, and might be by Germany. Meanwhile they have occasion to act together in at least two regions. In the Antilles the interests of the Union are superior and ours subordinate. In China the relations of the two are reversed. We are mainly concerned, and America only in a secondary degree. But there is no real antagonism between us in either region. . . . The United States have interests beyond their own border to which they must attend, and which must needs draw them into relations of amity or rivalry with other powers. The time for alliances has come for them, and they can no longer afford to look upon the conflicts of European powers as something remote and as being no concern of theirs. It may be a fortunate thing for both that this should be the case just when it is so very possible for England and the States to act together. We say 'may be,' because everything depends on the willingness of the people of the United States to form relations of amity, and to cooperate with us for a common purpose. On our side there is every disposition, and we can claim to have shown it in our acts. It is for them to take the next step. They can now by speaking

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a word in regard to China make it clear to the world that the two 'Anglo-Saxon communities' are prepared to act together."

The Speaker, London, says:

"We have no wish to ask the Americans to fight our battles, just as we feel convinced that they are far too proud to desire that we should fight theirs. But what we do wish, and what the wise men on both sides must most earnestly desire, is that each nation shall feel that it has in the other a friend, a brother, on whose sympathy it can rely in its time of need. It was well said by an American newspaper last week that there are at least two contingencies in which we may count upon the creation of an Anglo-American alliance. One would be a joint attack upon the United States by the great Continental powers, and the other an attempt by the same powers to isolate and humiliate Great Britain. In that sentiment we believe that there is nobody in this country who will not heartily concur."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRANCE, RUSSIA, AND THE ZOLA TRIAL.

THE after-effects of the Zola trial are beginning to make themselves felt by a decided coolness against France in the rest of Europe. Meanwhile the friends of France endeavor to explain why it was impossible for the French Government to reopen the Dreyfus case. Thus the Vienna *Politischen Nachrichten*, usually a well-advised paper, claims to have reliable information to the effect that Russia was concerned. If not true, its story is certainly *ben trovato*. We summarize it as follows:

In 1892 the French Government became convinced that spies divulged its plans for mobilization and defense to a foreign power. Among the persons entrusted with the search for the "leak" was Captain Esterhazy, who was acquainted with many persons connected with foreign embassies. He discovered that Dreyfus seemed to be on uncommonly good terms with the Russian Embassy. Esterhazy informed the Minister of War, who, however, did not believe that Russia had anything to do with the matter, as the negotiations for an alliance were already progressing favorably. Esterhazy did not like his word being doubted, and he succeeded in obtaining the original "bordereau," which he stole himself in the Russian Embassy, or caused it to be stolen. It certainly had been written by Dreyfus.

The discovery created much excitement in military and administrative circles. It was, of course, kept secret, but secrets will out. Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador, heard of it. He was naturally anxious to turn suspicion from his own country. He found that the Dreyfus bordereau had been abstracted! The Ambassador immediately saw how matters stood, and he acted in the most energetic manner. He threatened to leave Paris within twenty-four hours unless the original bordereau was restored to him. No one can blame the French Government for complying with this request. It is, however, only natural that a copy was retained, and it is just as natural that Dreyfus was prosecuted. In order to procure his conviction, the bordereau had to be shown to the judges, and Esterhazy, who knew the document best, reproduced it, imitating Dreyfus's handwriting.

The above explains why the document was not shown to Dreyfus or his advocate; it also explains the undoubtedly sincere protestations on the part of the highest military authorities that Dreyfus was guilty. Casimir-Perrier's resignation as President of the French Republic was also due to his conviction that the matter would cause much excitement.

If the above account is correct, the Russian Government has certainly succeeded in preserving the secret even from its own people. The Russian press is as outspoken in its censure of the Zola trial as any other, and the sacrifice supposed to have been made to the susceptibilities of Russia have not strengthened the alliance. In the *Juridetcheskaja Gaseta*, St. Petersburg, Senator Sakrewsky, an eminent Russian lawyer, protests against the violation of justice which, in his opinion, has been committed in both the Esterhazy and the Zola trials.

The *Syn Otetchestwa*, St. Petersburg, says: "This is the end of France. She has sunk to the level of barbarous nations. . . . The Dreyfus case is an apt illustration of France as she is, sunk from her once high pinnacle, ruined by the fear of truth." The *Russkiya Viedomosti*, Moscow, a paper largely patronized by the professors, says:

"Has France still a right to call herself enlightened? It would seem that Paris is situated somewhere in a distant corner of Asia or Africa, which has not yet been reached by civilization. . . . But the matter will not end here. So much has been revealed by the Zola trial that agitation for a reopening of the Dreyfus case is perfectly justifiable."

The *Novosti*, St. Petersburg, deplores the fact that the "yellow journals" of France should have been able to influence so strongly the hysterical multitude, and says:

"This parody of justice, in which unauthorized attacks were made upon the defendant by men supposed to appear as witnesses, could not end differently. The mob of noisy rowdies bent upon creating sensational excitement was too strong for the eminent writer, who must now suffer for his heroic attempt to get at the truth. . . . The pressure which General Boisdeffre exercised upon the jury stands unprecedented in the history of legal proceedings in France, excepting, of course, the time of the revolution and the Commune."

The *Novoye Vremya*, which is rather inclined to antisemitism and often expresses official opinion, acknowledges that "the jury was certainly subjected to a strong pressure by General Boisdeffre and General Pellieux, whose conduct appears abnormal when we remember that the impartiality of a jury should be above suspicion."

On the whole, it would seem that France has gained very little so far as the friendship of Russia is concerned. Her democratic institutions have not become more popular with the subjects of the Czar, and the hope that Russia would countenance an attack upon Germany seems further from realization than ever. The Liberal *Vestnik Europy*, St. Petersburg, expresses itself, on the whole, as follows:

The idea of a Franco-Russian alliance was first expressed in France by men who hoped to use it for a war of revenge against Germany. But this view was not likely to find favor with us. Russia is not *naive* enough to enter upon a struggle of such magnitude merely to please France. Hence the Alliance hung fire a long time. Not until the idea of revenge had been quietly dropped, and an alliance upon more practical grounds had been proposed was it possible to negotiate successfully.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE Swiss referendum on the proposed purchase of all railroads by the state has resulted in a majority of 348,146 ayes as against 177,130 noes for the project. The advocates of the scheme point out that the private companies are often very arbitrary, and that the Prussian state railroads are earning good money for the country at large.

ACCORDING to the latest statistics the number of foreigners is larger in Germany than in any country of Europe except France. The Hungarians and Austrians number 223,000, the Dutch 51,000, the Swiss 45,000. There are also 28,000 Danes, 26,000 Russians, 23,000 Italians, 19,000 French, 15,000 English, 9,000 Belgians, 9,000 Swedes, and 2,000 Norwegians who have not become German citizens. Of countries outside of Europe the United States is represented strongest, her contingent being 16,000 strong. More than 2,000 of these are immatriculated students.

THE anti-emigrant agitation at present carried on in this country is rather incomprehensible to many people abroad, who seem to think that the descendents of the first ship-load of immigrants to this continent have no right to exclude the last. "As soon as there is no longer spare room," says the Berlin *National Zeitung*, "Europeans will cease to go to the United States. Those born on American soil will then be under the necessity to prove that they really can maintain a position among civilized nations without the help of men who were educated for the battle of life in the older countries."

THE salaries of German editors, as described in a recent review of the condition of the press, show that journalists do not exactly starve in the Fatherland. They receive between $1,000 and $5,000 a year. Reliable correspondents are also paid well. The Berlin correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* has a fixed salary of $3,000, the *Kölnische Zeitung* has two Berlin correspondents at $3,000 and $4,500 respectively, the *Münchener Allgemeine Zeitung* pays its representative $3,750, the *Magdeburger Zeitung* and the *Weser Zeitung* $2,500 each, even the Hanover *Courier* and the *Volks-Zeitung*, Cologne, pay $2,000 a year to get reliable news; the *Kölnische Zeitung* offered $5,000 a year to the late Professor Loeher in Munich as its special correspondent.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Quiet steady business has marked the past week. New ventures have been practically nil, owing to the unsettled state of our foreign relations, and unseasonably cold weather has checked the usual Easter demand to a considerable extent. Frost is reported to have done some damage to the peach and other fruit crops of the South and to the early planted tobacco. On the other hand, despite the decreased railroad earnings due almost exclusively to rate cutting and the low class of freight, the volume of business reported by railroads in tonnage has not lessened. In five weeks Chicago east-bound tonnage has been 779,217 tons, more than double that of last year, and 77 per cent. larger than in 1892. Lake navigation is now open, and trade in the Northwest is reported as very satisfactory. Gold is still coming in from abroad, $28,700,000 having been received since the tide turned.

Failures.—"Disasters in trade shown this week by separate branches of business for the month of March, and also the first quarter of 1898, make the best report that has been possible for five years. It is interesting to note that nearly all branches of business show surprising improvement. Meanwhile banks are extremely cautious, and commercial loans are but 10 per cent. of their aggregate. The belief that quick expansion in all branches would follow greater liberality and patriotism by the banks is not wholly unfounded, and the heavy receipts of gold from Europe count but little, compared with the greater or less liberality in loans by banks. Disturbance does not yet appear, however, and failures for the week have been 232 in the United States against 252 last year, and 32 in Canada against 36 last year."—*Dun's Review, April 9.*

Wheat, Corn, and Cotton.—"The wheat outgo counts for much and continues, Atlantic exports having been 2,240,172 for the week, against 1,521,122 last year, and Pacific 1,226,574 bushels against 447,585 last year. Since corn exports continue, 3,483,650 bushels against 3,323,277 last year, the strength of the demand is not to be attributed to speculative agencies. It is fortunate that western receipts of wheat do not fall short of the extraordinary gain, but are still 1,901,305 bushels against 1,789,110 last year, so that the stories of nearly exhausted supplies of wheat are fables for children. The price rose steadily, and closed 2 cents higher for wheat, with corn 1 cent higher. At the same time the exports of cotton are extraordinary, tho just now deferred by the caution which causes larger shipments by rail to New York instead of outside from Gulf ports. For four weeks it has averaged nearly $2,500,000 per week greater than in 1895 from the largest crop ever grown, in spite of the fall in price, which has not changed during the week, in spite of many reports of decreased production."—*Dun's Review, April 9.*

Decreased Railroad Earnings.—"Railroad earnings have been reduced beyond all reason by rate cutting, and yet have been for March 16.3 per cent. over last year, and 6.6 per cent. over 1892, all classes showing gain over both years. Even speculators who are crazy about foreign affairs have found enough good sense to raise the average price of railway stocks about 30 cts. per share for the week, and of Trust stocks 65 cts. per share, but the daily panic of bulls and bears proves nothing. The substantial forces are not distrustful of American investments, though willing to buy as cheaply as anybody will sell."—*Dun's Review, April 9.*

Bank Clearings.—"It is probable that usual monthly and quarterly settlements account for the considerable gain shown in bank clearings this week over last, but the very much better showing made this year as compared with previous years is proof of the more favorable situation in which general trade and business finds itself. The total clearings at 85 cities for the week aggregate $1,281,000,000, a gain of 16 per cent. over last week, an increase of 20 per cent. over the corresponding week of 1897, of 38 per cent. over this week in 1896, and of 44 per cent. over 1894. Compared with the week in 1892, the gain shown is 3 per cent. The gain shown, as compared with last year, is, of course, largest at New York, the increase being 38 per cent., but nearly all the leading cities, with the exception of Boston and two or three other cities in the West and South, show increases over a year ago, varying from 10 per cent. to 40 per cent."—*Bradstreet's, April 9.*

Canadian Trade.—"Cold weather and uncertainty as to tariff changes checked business early in the week in Canada. Most important of the tariff changes appears to be the extension of preference duties to West India raw sugars. This is expected to help Canadian refiners in giving them a considerable advantage over foreign refined sugar. A fair trade is reported in dry goods by Toronto, and buyers from that city have bought large quantities of printed cottons at New York. Much is hoped for from the demand, alike from the new agricultural territories settled up, and from the new mining-camps in the northwest. Halifax reports a fair trade and that the sealing-season is likely to be a profitable one. Montreal reports Easter purchases good and orders from the interior satisfactory. Business failures this week in the Dominion of Canada number 39, against 38 last week, 32 in the corresponding week of 1897, 30 in 1896, 26 in 1895, and 38 in 1894. Bank clearings at six Canadian cities for the week aggregate $24,741,000, 12 per cent. over last week and 8per cent. over the corresponding week of last year."—*Bradstreet's, April 9.*

Don't spend so much money on lamp-chimneys—get Macbeth's—get the chimney made for your lamp.
The Index tells.
Write Macbeth Pittsburgh Pa

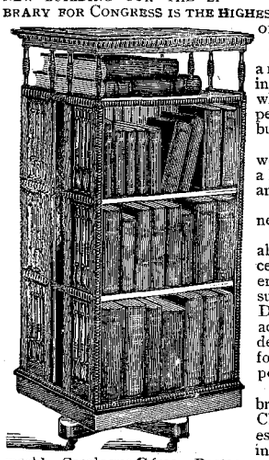
STAMPED STEEL CEILINGS.
Most Durable and Decorative.
Suitable for all buildings. Numerous designs.
Send for Catalogue.
H. S. NORTHROP, 52 Cherry Street, NewYork.

Brown Bros.'s Copper Range Boilers never leak. **Randolph & Clowes,** Box 19, Waterbury, Conn.

SARGENT'S NEW ROTARY BOOK CASES

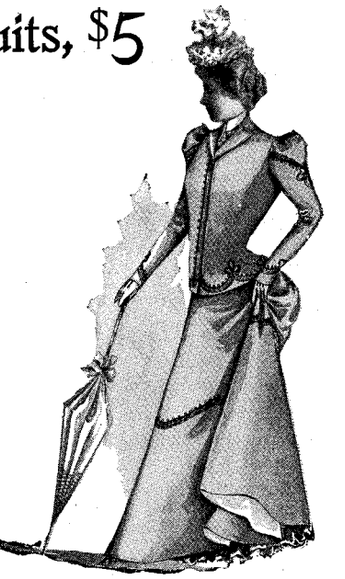
SARGENT

THEIR ADOPTION IN THE NEW BUILDING FOR THE LIBRARY FOR CONGRESS IS THE HIGHEST ENDORSEMENT OF THEIR MERITS.



They revolve on a metal roller-bearing turn-table, which is not only perfect in principle but is everlasting.
They are a brain-worker's best tool, a labor economizer and a time saver.
All kinds for all needs.
We make, also, all sorts of appliances for the convenience of book men, such as book and Dictionary stands, adjustable reading desks, etc. Write for catalogue **D,** postage 2c.
Our line of Library and Reclining Chairs is the largest and the best in quality in the world. Catalogue **C** free. Postage 3c. Quote DIGEST.
Address **GEO. F. SARGENT COMPANY**
289d Fourth Avenue (next 23d Street) **NEW YORK**

Tailor-Made Suits, $5

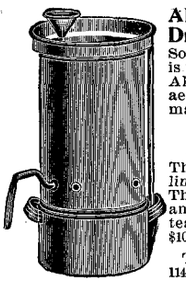


Our New Spring Catalogue of Styles is a mirror of fashion for dressy women. We show in it all the newest Parisian ideas in Suits, and will mail it *free,* together with samples of materials to select from, and a perfect measurement diagram to the lady who wishes to dress well at moderate cost. All of our Gowns are made to order, giving that touch of individuality and exclusiveness so dear to the feminine heart.

Our Catalogue Illustrates:
Tailor-Made Gowns, $5 up.
Crash and Linen Suits, $4 up.
Separate Skirts, $4 up.
Bicycle Suits, $4.50 up.
Bicycle Skirts, $3 up.

Our line of samples includes the newest materials for Dresses and Suits, many of them being imported novelties. We also make up your own material if you wish. No matter where you live we pay the express charges. Write to-day for Catalogue and samples.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK CO.,
119 and 121 West 23d Street, - New York.



Always Boil Drinking Water.
So physicians say. Boiled water is pure, but is flat and insipid. Always drink distilled water aerated with sterilized air, made by

The Sanitary Still.
This water is fresh and sparkling as from a bubbling spring. The Sanitary Still fits any stove and is handled as easily as a tea kettle. Four sizes, from $10.00 up. Write for booklet.
THE CUPRIGRAPH CO.,
114 N. Green St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Pick on Memory

New edition on Memory and its doctors, Loisette, etc.
Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail.
Address **E. Pick,** 127 East 10th Street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED
MURAT HALSTEAD'S GREAT CUBA BOOK.
All about Cuba; Spain; Maine Disaster; and War; great excitement; everyone buys it; one agent sold 87 in one day; another made $13.00 in one hour. 600 pages; magnificent illustrations; photographs, etc.; low price; we guarantee the most liberal terms; freight paid; 20 days credit; outfit free; send 10 two-cent stamps to pay postage.
THE BIBLE HOUSE, 324 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Current Events.

Monday, April 4.

The Cabinet holds a long meeting. . . . The Navy Department orders the immediate purchase of **ten auxiliary cruisers**. . . . Great loss of life attends a **flood** which overwhelms **Shawneetown, Ill. . . . Ten merchant vessels** for equipment and use as **auxiliary cruisers** are acquired by the naval auxiliary board under instructions from Washington. . . . It is announced that the **Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs has left the Presbyterian church,** and will take orders in the Episcopal church. . . . Congress—Senate: Messrs. Perkins, Clay, Mantle, and Rawlins speak in favor of **intervention in Cuba.**

The **Pope offers to mediate** between Spain and the insurgents in Cuba, and urges the Spanish Government to suspend hostilities. . . . The *Mangrove* and the *Bache* are sent from Key West to Havana **to bring home** such **Americans** as wish to come. . . . The **flag** is **removed from the wreck of the** *Maine*, and the wrecking-tugs sail for the United States. . . . The naval attaché of the American embassy in London has reported to Washington that **Spain bought submarine mines** in England for use in Havana harbor. . . . Thousands of **Spaniards are enlisting** in the volunteers at Havana and they are reported as generally desiring war with the United States. . . . **England** confirms the report that she has arranged with China and Japan **to take possession of Wei-Hai-Wei** after the indemnity to Japan has been paid. . . . . . The surveying parties in **Nicaragua** are making substantial progress on the **canal route.**

Tuesday, April 5.

Consul-General Lee is **ordered home** from Havana. . . . Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, of the Treasury Department, talks of the measures which might be taken to raise **additional revenue in case of war.** . . . The Spanish minister in Washington expresses himself as still **hopeful for peace** between his country and the United States. . . . The treasurer of the Cuban revolutionary party, in replying to statements as to the **circulation of Cuban bonds,** says that every one issued had been honestly sold, and he is prepared to account under oath for them. . . . **The American Wire Company,** with headquarters at Chicago, is **incorporated,** with a capital stock of $24,000,000. . . . The Navy Department completes the **purchase of the steamships** *El Rio, El Norte, El Sol,* and *El Sud,* which will immediately be fitted up as auxiliary cruisers. . . . Congress—Senate: Messrs. Chandler, Turpie, Turner, Harris, and Kenney speak **in favor of** an immediate **declaration of war** against Spain. House: Several private bills are passed.

The Vatican is trying to propose **terms of an armistice** in Cuba; the attempt of the powers to arrange **a joint mediation between the United States and Spain** fails on account of England's refusal to join in it; the *Bache* and the *Blake* arrive in Havana to bring Americans home. . . . Arthur J. Balfour explains in the House of Commons **England's policy in China** and what it has accomplished; the Japanese press and people resent England's taking Wei-Hai-Wei; **China has yielded to the demands of France.**

Wednesday, April 6.

President McKinley decides not to send his **Cuban message to Congress** until **Monday,** on account of representations from Consul-General Lee that the lives of Americans in Cuba would be imperiled by its appearance. . . . The Ambassadors and Ministers in Washington of the **European powers** have **agreed on a joint note** tendering their good offices to maintain peace between the United States and Spain. . . . The **Cuban Junta,** in New York, issues a formal statement purporting to be from the Cuban Provisional Government, declaring that Cuba will **reject absolutely intervention** by the United States **unless** it be **preceded by a recognition of the independence** of the Cuban Republic; that if the United States intervene in Cuba without recognizing independence the Cuban army will refuse to co-operate and will in the last resort turn its arms against the United States. . . . Congress—Great crowds assemble in both houses in expectation of **hearing the President's Cuban message read,** and much disappointment is shown when it was learned that it had been withheld. Senate: A brief executive session is held and debate on the Sundry Civil bill is continued. House: **The army reorganization bill** is considered.

Rumors of **dissensions in the Spanish cabinet** are **denied** by Premier Sagasta. . . . The

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY	Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN	Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS	Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK	Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR	Cincinnati.
ECKSTEIN	Cincinnati.
ATLANTIC	New York.
BRADLEY	New York.
BROOKLYN	New York.
JEWETT	New York.
ULSTER	New York.
UNION	New York.
SOUTHERN	Chicago.
SHIPMAN	Chicago.
COLLIER	St. Louis.
MISSOURI	St. Louis.
RED SEAL	St. Louis.
SOUTHERN	St. Louis.
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO	Philadelphia.
MORLEY	Cleveland.
SALEM	Salem, Mass.
CORNELL	Buffalo.
KENTUCKY	Louisville.

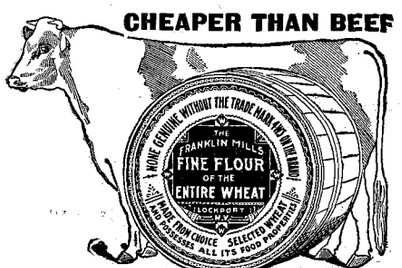
IF YOU want to get the best results in painting use Pure White Lead (see list of brands which are genuine) and Pure Linseed Oil, and give your painter time enough to apply it properly. It will pay.

If any shade or color is desired it can be easily produced by using the National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors and Pure White Lead.

Pamphlet containing sample shades, and giving directions for mixing and applying, sent free upon application.

National Lead Co., 100 William St., New York.

CHEAPER THAN BEEF

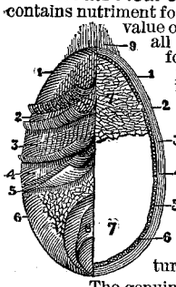

THE FRANKLIN MILLS
FINE FLOUR OF THE ENTIRE WHEAT
LOCKPORT N.Y.
NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE TRADE MARK AND ON EVERY BAG
MADE FROM CHOICE SELECTED WHEAT AND CONTAINS ALL ITS FOOD PROPERTIES

Every pound of Franklin Mills Flour, a Fine Flour of the Entire Wheat represents a pound of food value. One dollar's worth of beef contains nutriment for 2 4-5 days. One dollar's worth of

Franklin Mills Flour,

A Fine Flour of the Entire Wheat

contains nutriment for 19¼ days. When the true value of the Fine Flour is known, all will use it as their bread food. It is easy of digestion, perfect in assimilation and thoroughly nourishes every part of the body.



If your grocer does not keep **Franklin Mills Flour,** have him order some for you or send us his name and your order—we will see that you are supplied. See that the Flour delivered bears our label; avoid substitutes.

Booklet with key to picture Free for the asking.

The genuine made only by the
FRANKLIN MILLS CO., LOCKPORT, N. Y.

THE Electropoise

(Price Greatly Reduced.)

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 1, 1897.

DYSPEPSIA I have invariably declined giving indorsement to medicines or agencies for curative purposes. But after a faithful use of the Electropoise in my family I have had such signal proof of its remedial value that I herein voluntarily testify to its healing virtues. It is my immediate duty to make known its curative properties for the sake of those who suffer. The Electropoise has very materially benefited myself in dissipating the agonies of chronic nervous dyspepsia. I regret that an unjust prejudice founded on misrepresentation kept me from its beneficent help until recently. **CURED**

Yours, GEO. C. NEEDHAM,
The Anglo-American Evangelist.

The Electropoise is cheaper than medicine—does not wear out—can be used on every member of the family, and costs only $10.00. A new edition of our 112-page booklet free.

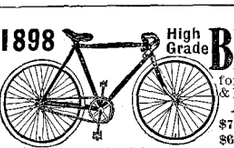
ELECTROLIBRATION CO.,
1122 Broadway, N. Y.

IMPROVED BREATHING TUBE.

Best device ever invented to prevent and cure Colds, Catarrh, Consumption, Asthma and all Throat diseases. Invaluable for public speakers and singers for improving voice. Send stamp for description and testimonials to

C. HYGIENIC SUPPLY CO., Boston, Mass.

1898 High Grade **BICYCLES**



for Men, Women, Girls & Boys. Complete line. *All brand new models.*
$75 'Oakwood' for $32.50
$60 'Arlington' " $24.50
Others at $15, $17 and $20
Juveniles $7.00 to $12.50

No Money in Advance. WRITE TODAY for SPECIAL OFFER. Shipped anywhere C.O.D. with privilege to examine. Buy direct from manufacturers, save agents & dealers profits. Large Illus. Catalogue Free. **CASH BUYERS' UNION, 162 W. VanBuren Street, B 371, Chicago, Ills.**

EVERY BUSINESS MAN NEEDS THE ABSENCE INDICATOR A HIGHLY POLISHED METAL DESK ORNAMENT, NOTING THE HOUR HE WILL RETURN-MAILED ON RECEIPT OF 25CTS

STANLEY ENGRAVING CO. MILWAUKEE, WIS

HALF-TONES, ZINC ETCHINGS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

YOUR PHOTO—ONE CENT

Our new process miniature photos are all the rage. To introduce we will make one dozen for 12c.; 2 doz. 24c.; 3 doz. 36c. (no broken dozens). Ivory finish, mounted on cards; and **one** in each dozen in **beautiful silver frame** with easel back. Send photo with name and address on back; we return it with photos and catalogue of 3,000 bargains, post-paid. **R. H. INGERSOLL & BRO.** Dept. 17, 67 Cortlandt St. N.Y.

8% MUNICIPAL WARRANTS. Safest short-time paper, earning 6 to 9 %. Write for details. Robt. E. Strahorn & Co., Equitable Building, Boston, Mass.

Flotsam and Jetsam A Yachtsman's Experiences at Sea and Ashore. 12mo., 266 pages. Paper 25 cents, cloth $1.00. FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., New York City.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

R.T.BOOTH'S
TRADE Mi-O-NA MARK
A CERTAINTY IN MEDICINE.
THE HAWAIIAN CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA

TESTIMONIAL.

We find Mi-o-na just what we needed. Mother is a confirmed dyspeptic, but says nothing ever made her stomach feel so *good*.
M. LOUISE SANDWICK,
Feb. 22, '98. 34 Nelson St., Auburn, N. Y.

One small tabloid before eating and you cannot have a furred tongue, foul breath, sour stomach, or torpid liver; nor the sallow complexion, that outward sign of the inward disease.

MI-O-NA ABSOLUTELY PREVENTS UNNATURAL FERMENTATION.

Mr. Booth discovered and gave the world the greatest treatment for throat and lung diseases ever known, and his position in the scientific and commercial world is a guarantee that what he offers the public will be exactly as represented.

An interesting booklet on HOW TO GET WELL AND STAY WELL, *together with full information* of Mr. Booth's great discovery, relating to HEIGHT, WEIGHT, and PERFECT HEALTH, sent FREE on application; also a trial sample of Mi-o-na. A box of Mi-o-na Tabloids at your druggists, or by mail, 50 cents.

Address R. T. Booth
S. 503 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

A New Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.—Free to our Readers.

DISORDERS of the Kidneys and Bladder cause **BRIGHT'S DISEASE, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, PAIN IN THE BACK, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISORDERS, DROPSY,** etc. For these diseases a **POSITIVE SPECIFIC CURE** is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful KAVA-KAVA SHRUB, called by botanists, the *piper methysticum*, from the Ganges river, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts **directly** on the Kidneys and cures by draining out of the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Urates, Lithates, etc., which cause the diseased conditions.

Mr. R. C. Wood, Lowell, Ind.

Rev. A. C. Darling, of North Constantia, New York, testifies in the *Christian Witness* that it cured him of Kidney disease after sixteen years' suffering. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks the Kava-Kava Shrub cured him of Kidney and Bladder disease of ten years' standing, and Rev. Thomas M. Owen, of West Pawlet, Vt., gives similar testimony. Many ladies also testify to its wonderful curative powers in disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this ***Great Specific*** for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by Mail **FREE**, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. ***It is a Sure Specific and cannot fail.*** Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 409 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Mention this paper.

A NEW STRONG BOOK.

The Twentieth Century City

16mo, paper, 25c.; cloth, 50c.

By Rev. JOSIAH STRONG, D.D.

Author of "Our Country" and "The New Era."

With the same fascinating presentation of facts and figures which made "Our Country" one of the great books of the century, Dr. Strong discusses the danger arising from the vast movement of population towards the Cities and the growth of their preponderating influence in the Nation, points out the principles which may be applied successfully to the solution of the great problems of modern society, and makes a ringing appeal for action.

Sent, postpaid, on receipt of the price, by

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO., Publishers,
5 & 7 East Sixteenth Street, New York.

family of Minister Woodford start for France. . . . Several steamers sail for Cuba **to bring away Americans** before a conflict occurs; the steamer *Mascotte* carries from Havana to Key West ninety-six people, including many Americans. . . . The Hamburg-American Steamship Company will establish a fortnightly **service between New York and Eastern China.**

Thursday, April 7.

The diplomatic representatives in Washington of the **six great European powers present** a **joint note** to President McKinley expressing a hope that peace with Spain may be preserved; the President, in reply, announces his determination that the war in Cuba must cease. . . . The **Southern Pacific Railroad** Company elects directors. . . . The **total output of coal in the United States for 1897** was 198,250,000 short tons, the largest ever known. . . . Margaret Mather, actress, dies. Congress—Senate: The **sundry civil bill** is under consideration. . . . House: Mr. Lentz, of Ohio, makes a **bitter attack on President McKinley,** to which Mr. Grosvenor replies. . . . **Both houses adjourn** until Monday.

In reply to a joint note from the European Powers in the interest of peace, Señor Guilon, the Spanish Foreign Minister, says the Spanish Cabinet are unanimous in considering that **Spain has reached "the limit of international policy** in the direction of **conceding** the demands and allowing the pretensions of the United States." . . . Advices from Hong Kong say that the **revolt in the Philippines** is assuming large proportions. . . . It is reported at *Shanghai that the American Consul has* demanded indemnity for **an attack on a mission in Chung-King-Kindu** Province. . . . Great excitement prevails among Hawaiian natives from fear of **an eruption of Mauna Loa.** . . . More than 1,000 houses, a theatre, hospital, and medical college are destroyed by **fire in Tokio,** Japan.

Friday, April 8.

Congress is not in session, but the members discuss the plan of action to be followed when **President McKinley's message** is received. . . . The Cabinet discusses the crisis. . . . Deputy Treasurer Guerra of the Cuban Republic explains to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs **the facts concerning Cuban bonds.** . . . The Anglo-Egyptian forces **rout the Dervishes with heavy loss** on the upper Nile, killing their general, Mahmoud. . . . Members of the Esterhazy court-martial **will sue M. Zola** and ask for his expulsion from the Legion of Honor. . . . **Queen Victoria** presents **to President Faure** of France an oil portrait of herself.

Saturday, April 9.

Progress is made toward securing **harmony between the President and Congress** on the plan for intervention in Cuba. . . . The *Massachusetts* joins **the Flying Squadron,** which is **ready for sea.**

A visit of the foreign ambassadors to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs results in a meeting of the Spanish Cabinet, at which a decision is reached to grant **an armistice to the insurgents in Cuba.** . . . The Spanish armored **cruisers** *Cristobal Colon* **and** *Infanta Maria Teresa* **have sailed** from Cadiz to join the torpedo flotilla at the Cape Verd Islands. . . . The **British losses at the battle of Athara** were slight; the **Dervishes lost** 2,000 men killed and 4,000 captured.

Sunday, April 10.

Señor Polo, the Spanish Minister, presents to the State Department a note explaining the proclaimed **armistice in Cuba** and asking the United States to support it. . . . Mr. Quesada, of the Cuban delegation, issues a statement telling what **the civil Government of Cuba** is and what it has done. . . . Consul-General **Lee leaves Key West for Washington.** . . . There are several **street demonstrations in Madrid,** but no serious outbreak over the Ministry's concession of an armistice to the Cuban insurgents. . . . In Havana **many Cubans have been arrested,** ostensibly for plotting to kill General Lee.

CHILTON PAINT.

Be fair to yourself and to us. We believe we manufacture the best paint in the world. A recent visitor to our factory asked if we didn't "make it too good."

We believe that we can save you money, time and annoyance, and furnish you helpful suggestions for painting your buildings either inside or out. You do not need an expert to mix our paints—we do that for you, employing the best experience and machinery; we do it better than is possible by hand with a paddle.

If you are going to paint anything from a house to a carriage, let us send you our paint literature and suggestions.

CHILTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
69 Cortlandt Street, New York.

Blindness Prevented

The Absorption Method a Success

In treating all forms of deseased eyes without **Knife or Risk.** Over 75,000 treatments given at our institution in '97. Representative people from all parts of United States and Canada endorse this institution. **Do not wait to be blind.** Thousands have everything to gain and nothing to lose. ***Pamphlet Free,*** describing home treatment and institution, the largest, most successful in America.

BEMIS SANITARIUM, Glens Falls, N. Y.

7000 BICYCLES

carried over from 1897 *must be sacrificed* **now. New High Grade,** all styles, best equipment, *guaranteed.* **$9.75 to $17.00. Used wheels,** late models, all makes, **$3 to $12.** *We ship on approval without a cent payment.* Write for **bargain list** and art catalogue of **swell '98 models. BICYCLE FREE** for season to advertise them. Send for one. **Rider agents** wanted. Learn how to **Earn a Bicycle** and make money.

J. M. Mead Cycle Co., Chicago.

TRUSTWORTHY BICYCLES
At Popular Prices

Crawford Bicycles are thoroughly good in every way. The very latest improvements are combined with the best of materials and workmanship, and the 1898 models are superior to all rivals, regardless of price. ☙ ☙ ☙
You will learn much from the Crawford Catalogue. FREE.

$50 1898 CRAWFORD PRICES $35

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CRAWFORDS, $20 TO $30; TANDEMS, $75.

THE CRAWFORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Hagerstown, Md.

BRANCH HOUSES AT NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, AND BALTIMORE.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CHESS.

All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

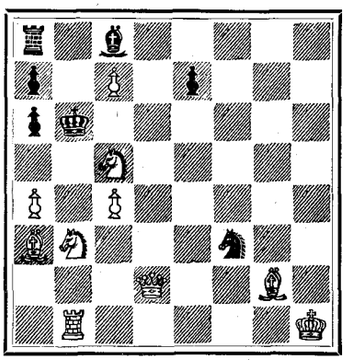
Problem 274.

BY JACOB ELSON.

From The Times, Philadelphia.

(Reichelm calls this a "Subtlety.")

Black—Seven Pieces.



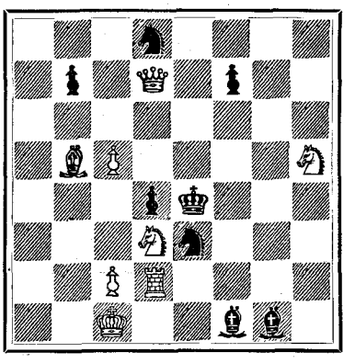
White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 275.

BY P. F. BLAKE.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 270.

1. K—Kt sq B—Q sq	2. Q x Q Kt P K—B 6 or B x R	3. B—Q 5, mate
	2. ..... P—Q 6	3. Q—Q 5, mate
	2. ..... P—K 7	3. Q x K P, mate
	2. ..... Kt—B 5	3. Q x B P, mate
1. ..... B any other	2. Q—B sq Any	3. Q or B mates
1. ..... Kt—Q 8	2. R x P K x R	3. Q—Q 3, mate
	2. ..... Any other	3. R—B 4, mate
1. ..... Kt—B 5	2. B—Q 5 ch K x B must	3. Q—K Kt 2, mate
1. ..... P—Q 6	2. Q x Kt P ch P x Q must	3. R—B 4, mate

These are the principal variations, but, as M. W. H. says, "there seems to be no end to sub-variations."

Correct solutions received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; J. S. Smith, Linneus, Mo.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; "Ramus," Carbondale, Ill.; C. W. C., Pittsburg; Dr. W. S. Frick Philadelphia.

Comments: "A very ingenious problem of its kind; the question is how to get the K *out* of the way without getting him *in* the way"—M. W. H. "A Kingly beauty"—I. W. B. "Mr. Svejda's composition is about as hard to solve as his name is to pronounce"—C. Q. De F. "Unequalled, in my opinion, for difficulty, variety, and beauty"—F. H. J. "A neat conception"—C. R. O. "Remarkable for the sacrifice of pieces"—J. S. S. "Easy to solve, but very interesting"—R. M. C. "It made my back ache"—R. "A fine composition, that improves on acquaintance."—C. W. C.

The names of many of our solvers are conspicuous by their absence. The reason for this is that Herr Svejda set a trap by R—B 8. This move seems so very apparent that altho the problem is a first-prizer. Several of our old solvers condemned it as a poor, weak composition. But R—B 8 will not do. Kt—B 5 stops it. The two replies to Kt—B 5, which have been sent, are not correct. For instance:

1. R—B 8 Kt—B 5	2. Q—Q B 2 ch, mate K—B 6 must?

Oh! no! P—Q 6, and there is no mate next move. The other try is

1. R—B 8 Kt—B 5	2. R—K 8 ch Kt—K 4 must	3. R x Kt, mate?

It would be mate if the Black K did not have a place to escape on B 5.

E. E. B., Fort Worth, Tex.; B. H. Allen, Olympia, Wis.; J. H. Pengelly, Darango City, Mex.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; S. B. Daboll, St. John's, Mich., were successful with 268. E. E. B. sent second solution of 269.

The United States Championship Match.

FIFTH GAME.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*	PILLSBURY. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	28 Kt-Qsq(i)	Kt—Kt 3 (k)
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	29 P—Kt 3	P—K R 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	30 Q—K 2	P—R 5
4 B—Kt 5	B—K 2	31 Q—R 5	P x P
5 P—K 3	Q Kt—Q 2	32 P x P	Kt—B sq
6 Kt—B 3	Castles	33 R—B 5	R—Q sq
7 P x P (a)	P x P	34 R (Kt sq)—B sq	P—Kt 3
8 B—Q 3	P—B 3	35 Q—B 3	Kt—K 3
9 Q—B 2	R—K sq	36 R—B 8	K—Kt 2 (l)
10 Castles K R	Kt—B sq	37 R x R	Kt x R (m)
11 Kt—K 5	Kt—Kt 5	38 R—B 5	Kt—K 3 (n)
12 B x B	Q x B	39 Q x P	Q—Kt 3
13 Kt x Kt	B x Kt	40 R—B sq	Q—Kt 5
14 Q R-K sq	Q—B 3 (b)	41 Kt—B 2	Q—Q 7 (o)
15 P—Q R 4	R—K 2 (c)	42 Q—K 5 ch	P—B 3
16 P—Kt 4	Q R-K sq (d)	43 Q x P ch	K x Q
17 P—Kt 5	Q—Kt 4	44 Kt—K 4 ch	K—B 4
18 P—B 4 (e)	Q—B 3	45 Kt x Q	P-K Kt 4 (p)
19 Q—Q 2	B—B 4	46 P—Q 5	P x P
20 P—R 5	Q—Kt 3 (f)	47 Kt P x P	Kt x P
21 B x B	Q x B	48 P x Kt	R—Q 2
22 P—R 6 (g)	P x Kt P	49 R—B 5	K x P
23 Ktx KtP(h)	Q—Q 2	50 Kt—B 4	K—K 5
24 P x P	P—Q R 3	51 P—Q 6	K—Q 5
25 Kt—B 3	Q x P	52 R—B 7	R—Q sq
26 R—Kt sq	Q—B 3	53 P—Q 7	K—Q 4 (r)
27 KR-QBsq	Q—Q 3	54 R—B 8	Resigns.

Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny, in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(a) This capture is usually delayed until Black plays P—Q Kt 3 and B—Kt 2. The text-move is hardly as good as R—Q B sq.

(b) Black, it seems, anticipated the P—K 4 continuation, which, however, was hardly threatening.

(c) Black, it seems, underrates the value of White's maneuver on the Queen's wing.

(d) P—Q R 3 or P—Q R 4 would have neutralized White's attack.

(e) Which weakens White's K P, but White will be enabled to make considerable headway on the Queen's wing.

(f) He could not play R x P, followed by Q x Q P and B x B, for R x R, K R—K sq and R K 2 would follow, White finally winning the Bishop. Instead of Q—Kt 3, Black might have played B—K 5, followed eventually by Q—K 3 and P—K B 4.

(g) A powerful move, which forces an exchange of R P and Kt P against Kt P and B P. Black's answer, P x Kt P, is hardly the best; Q—Q 2 was superior.

(h) Well calculated. If Black now plays Q—Q 2, then P x P is the continuation, and Black can not capture the Kt on account of R—Q Kt sq, followed by P—Kt 8 (Q). Nor can Black capture the Kt P, for Kt—Q 6 would win the exchange. Had Black on his 22d turn played Q—Q 2 this continuation could not be selected by White.

(i) Which guards White's weak K P and enables White to attack Black's isolated Q P and Q R P. The game is now decidedly in favor of White.

(k) Better, perhaps, was Kt—Q 2, followed eventually by Kt—Kt 3 and Kt—B 5, or by Kt—B 3 and Kt—K 5.

(l) Black might have played R—Q B 2, or finally R—Q 2, each leading to a satisfactory defense.

(m) Q x R, followed by R—Q 2 or Kt—B 2, was much better.

(n) He could not now guard the Q P. If R—Q 2, then Kt—B 3 would be the continuation.

(o) Overlooking the ingenious Q—K 5 ch and Q x P ch continuation White had on hand. The game, however, was compromised. The move selected hastens defeat.

(p) A final effort to escape defeat. Black, by sacrificing the Kt, will get three Pawns.

(r) R x P, followed by Kt x Kt, would not have saved the game. The move selected loses at once.

The Correspondence Tourney.

FIFTY-SIXTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

THE REV. A. TAYLOR, Fair Haven, Vt. *White.*	E. E. ARMSTRONG, Parry Sound, Ont. *Black.*	THE REV. A. TAYLOR. *White.*	E. E ARMSTRONG. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	17 P—R 3	B x Kt
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	18 Q x B	Q—K sq
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	19 B—B 5	R—B 2
4 B x Kt (a)	Q P x B (b)	20 R—Q 2	B—K 3
5 Kt-B 3 (c)	B—Q 3 (d)	21 Kt—Q 4	B—Q 4
6 P—Q 4	P x P (e)	22 B—Kt 4	Kt—R 3 (i)
7 Q x P	P—B 3 (f)	23 Q—K Kt 3	R—Q 2
8 B—K 3	Kt—K 2	24 Q—Kt 5	P—Q R 4
9 Kt—Q 2	P-Q Kt 4 (g)	25 B—B 5	Q R-Q sq (j)
10 Kt—Kt 3	Castles (h)	26 R—R 3 (k)	Kt—B 2 (l)
11 Castles (Q R)	Kt—Kt 3	27 Q x B P	Kt—R 3
12 P—B 3	Q—K 2	28 Q—Kt 5	Kt—B 2
13 P—K R 4	P—K B 4	29 Q—Kt 4	Kt—R 3 (m)
14 P—K R 5	Kt—K 4	30 Q—R 4	R—R sq
15 P—B 4	Kt—Kt 5	31 R—K 3	B—Q 3
16 P—K 5	B—Kt 5	32 R(K3)—Q3	B—B 5
		33 R—K Kt 3	R—Q 4
		34 Q—Kt 5	Resigns.

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) Lasker's general rule is, "It is not good policy to exchange, in the early stage of the game, the long-reaching Bishop for the Knight."

(b) We prefer Kt P x B, for two reasons: first, it is always better to double Pawns toward the center; second, Black needs his Q P for offensive, as well as defensive, purposes.

(c) Should play Castles, followed by P—Q 4.

(d) B—K Kt 5 should be played first.

(e) B—K Kt 5 still the move, if 7 P x P, B x Kt, etc. The next move gives White a powerful center attack.

(f) Forced, and Black has a bad game.

(g) Of very questionable value. P—Q Kt 3, followed by B—Kt 2, is probably a better continuation.

(h) Very risky, as it is apparent that White intends to Castle on Q side, and force the attack on K side. B—K 3, followed by Q—Q 2, is best.

(i) There is hardly anything good. Black has a lost game. The B is White's tower of strength, and the weakness of Black's 9th move is now apparent.

(j) Why not P—Kt 5? 'Tis his only chance.

(k) P—K 6 wins, hands down.

(l) K—R sq is the move.

(m) He can't keep this going much longer, and there is no need for further comment. White does not play the ending well, and does not force a mate which he could have done by advancing his Pawns. He simply catches Black in the simplest kind of a trap.

FIFTY-SEVENTH GAME.

Evans Gambit.

E. E. ARMSTRONG, Parry Sound, Can. *White.*	W. K. VAN DE GRIFT, Lima, Ohio. *Black.*	E. E. ARMSTRONG. *White.*	W. K. VAN DE GRIFT. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	13 B—K 3	Q R—Q sq
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	14 Kt—B 4	Q—Q 3
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	15 Kt—Q 3	P—Q Kt 4
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x P	16 B—B 2	Q—Q 4
5 P—B 3	B—R 4	17 R—K B 3	B—B 4
6 Castles	Kt—B 3	18 P—Q R 3	Kt x Q P
7 P—Q 4	Castles	19 R x R ch	R x R
8 R-K sq	P—Q 4	20 Kt-K 5	P—K B 3
9 P x Q P	KKt x P	21 Q x Kt	Q x Q
10 B x Kt	Q x B	22 P x Q	P x Kt
11 Kt x P	R—K sq	23 B-Q 2	B x B
12 Kt-Q 3	B—Q 2	24 Kt x B	P x P
		25 Kt—Kt 3	P—Q 6
		Resigns.	

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) P—Q 3 is considered best.

(b) Altogether too conservative for the Evans. He should prosecute the attack as speedily as possible, or he soon loses all he secured by giving the P. Probably P x P is the move.

(c) The Evans part of this game entirely disappears.

(d) B—B 4 is certainly indicated.

(e) B—Kt 2 is better, so that he can get his Q Kt into action. The threatening Kt x P is not sound, for P x Kt, R x R ch; Kt x R, B x R; Q x B, and Black is a piece behind.

(f) Simply a lost move. Why not Q—Q 3, followed by Q Kt—Q 2?

(g) Entirely overlooking Black's reply.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Quo Vadis"

GIVEN FREE

To all Subscribers for "THE VOICE."

The Voice in order to secure thousands of new subscribers is giving, **FREE** and postage prepaid, two famous books, viz.:

1. **"Quo Vadis,"** By SIENKIEWICZ
   Cloth, extra, unabridged, paper-bound.
2. **"Archibald Malmaison."**
   By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.
   Card amalia bound, decorated.

Both of these remarkable books given together free with **one year's subscription for THE VOICE,** the regular subscription price **$1.50**

"Quo Vadis"—the Book of the Year

READ THIS

"Quo Vadis" has been the most extensively discussed book of the year that has just ended. It heads all the booksellers' lists as the work that was oftenest called for, and the gap between it and the next most popular novel is an enormous one. Columns have been said about "Quo Vadis" that nearly everybody knows what a wonderful and inspiring book it is; but we ask you to read just this one extract from an editorial review in the New York *Times*.

"The more dramatic scenes and incidents are known to almost every reader of contemporaneous literature, and some of its passages are being **quoted in every cultured home.** Its almost inspired description of the personalities of St. Peter and St. Paul and their life in Rome, its moving tale of the faith and martyrdom of the early Christians, **read in Sunday-schools and churches,** are **repeated in sermons,** and have turned the current backward of much of the literary thought of the day. This presentation of the 'grandeur that was Rome' has delighted even the most experienced of archæologists. Its painting of the profligacy of Nero and his court at times surpasses that of Gibbon in his famous 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.' The literary charm of the conversations and letters of Petronius, 'arbiter elegantiarum,' have been hailed with delight by writers and students of style and composition, and finally the tender story of the faithful love of Vinicius and Lygia has all of the pathos and all of the sentiment that the most devoted lover of romance could desire. In a word, 'Quo Vadis' appeals both as a powerful story and in its many phases to **every man and woman wherever hearts are human.**"

"ARCHIBALD MALMAISON." By Hawthorne.

The London Times says: "The climax of this story is so terrible, and so dramatic in its intensity, that it is impossible to class it with any situation of modern fiction."

Both the above books are given free with one subscription for THE VOICE, price $1.50.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGE TO "DIGEST" READERS

This Coupon is good for 10 Cts.

THIS Coupon will be received as 10 cents from any DIGEST reader accepting "The Voice" Quo Vadis offer in these LITERARY DIGEST of April 16.

You need send only $1.40 and this Coupon if you accept the above combination offer

Publishers of THE VOICE, 30 Lafayette Place, N. Y.

JUST PUBLISHT.

Two Attractive New Books By Dr. Louis Albert Banks.

The number of preachers and Christian workers who look forward with pleasure to new books by Dr. Louis Albert Banks is rapidly growing larger. *The Methodist Review*, N. Y., said a short while ago, "Dr. Banks is a fertile and fluent preacher from whose study come volumes of living sermons," and so long as Dr. Banks retains his vigor and originality the output from his study probably will continue to find an eager welcome. He is a man of rich experience in the various forms of revival work, and, as the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* says, "There is something clear, straight, and forceful about the style of Dr. Banks, and his method of treating Scriptural subjects is instructive and helpful."

The Christian Gentleman

Brief, pointed, and eminently practical addresses recently delivered to young men in Association Hall, Cleveland, O., under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. They abound in incidents and illustrations and were listened to by large and enthusiastic audiences.

FROM THE PREFACE.

The helpfulness of these addresses was so abundantly testified to by personal word and written letter, especially from traveling men who happened from time to time to be in the audiences, that I have given them this more permanent form, hoping that they may have a message of good cheer for every young man into whose hands this volume may come.

CONTENTS.

In His Relation to Women.
With His Friends.
In the Treatment of His Enemies.
In Prosperity.
In Adversity.
In the Temple of the Human Body.
In the Secret Chambers of His Imagination.
As One of the World's Workers.
In Pursuit of Ideas.
As a Knight of the New Chivalry.

12mo, Cloth, Tasteful Cover Design by George Wharton Edwards. Price, 75 cents.

Paul and his Friends

Thirty-one fresh and stirring revival sermons, full of stimulus and suggestion for all Christian workers. The book is intended as a companion volume to "Christ and His Friends," and "The Fisherman and His Friends." The revival sermons were delivered in a strikingly successful series of revival services in Cleveland, O., during January last.

PARTIAL CONTENTS.

The Voice of God.
A Look Inside the Sky.
Kicking Against the Pricks.
The Cure of Souls.
The Story of a Corrupt Police Judge.
The Fatal Blunder of a Shrewd Governor.
The Emphatic Date in Human Life.
The Squandered Birthright.
The Greatest Thief on Earth.
A Sword that Cuts Both Ways.
A Friend who Never Fails.
The Lord's Saints in the Devil's Palace.
The Story of a Shipwreck.
Christ's Conquering Heroes.
The Great Wrestling Match.
The Credentials of Love.
A Fatal Handicap.
Reaping our own Crop.
Destiny Decided in Youthful Days.
The Greatest Saying in the World.

12mo, Cloth, Gilt Top, Rough Edges. Cover Design by George Wharton Edwards. Price, $1.50.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, NEW YORK.

"A GENUINE REVELATION"

"From the descriptions and beautiful illustrations one seems to be transported to the shores of sweet breezes and lofty peaks—the paradise of the Pacific."—THE RECORD, Philadelphia.

HAWAII: OUR NEW POSSESSIONS

The True and Wonderful Story of Hawaii—"the Paradise of the Pacific"—as it has been and as it is to-day. It tells all about the interesting people—their customs, traditions, etc.; the natural wonders—volcanos, fertile valleys, etc.; governmental changes, etc. By JOHN R. MUSICK.

Elegantly Illustrated Over 100 beautiful half-tone illustrations adorned with tasteful border decorations by PHILIP E. FLINTOFF, besides 34 artistic pen sketches by FREELAND A. CARTER.

Highly Commended.

"I trust Mr. Musick's book will be widely read because I think it will show the importance of immediate action and the danger of delay."—*Ex-Judge Noah Davis.*

"By far the handsomest and most delightful work on this subject ever published."—Philadelphia Item.

"A graceful writer and a keen observer. His book has no dull pages."—The Inter Ocean, Chicago.

SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION.

AGENTS WANTED.

8vo, 546 pp. 56 full-page half-tone plates. Also with map. Cloth, $2.75; half-morocco, gilt edges, $4.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Registered Trade Mark

Deimel · Linen-Mesh · Underwear,

FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

After a year's test in cold, heat, wet and dry, we have become so thoroughly convinced of the surpassing results in healthfulness and comfort attending the use of this make of underwear, and our own experience has been so universally endorsed by those of our patrons who have used it, that we unhesitatingly pronounce it greatly superior to wool, silk or cotton.

The season being just at hand when people are thinking of providing themselves with Spring and Summer underwear, we strongly urge upon all an investigation of the claims of this article. Men are especially invited to examine the goods, for they have thus far interested men even more than women.

Descriptive pamphlet and sample of material will be mailed free on request.

"THE LINEN STORE."

JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO.,

14 West 23d Street, - - - - New York.

The Tartarlithine Club.

In one of the principal towns of the North-west there has been formed one of the most curious clubs in existence at the present time. It is called the "Tartarlithine Club," and its membership is composed only of persons suffering from gout and rheumatism.

The club was started by one of the leading pharmacists in the North-west, who was cured of rheumatism by taking Tartarlithine. The members meet at his store every day for the purpose of taking the mid-day dose. Each member has his own bottle, labeled with his own name, and these are arranged on a shelf in a corner of the store. At last accounts the membership was gradually decreasing, owing to the fact that the patients were no longer able to comply with the requirements for membership.

Pamphlet on Tartarlithine sent free by

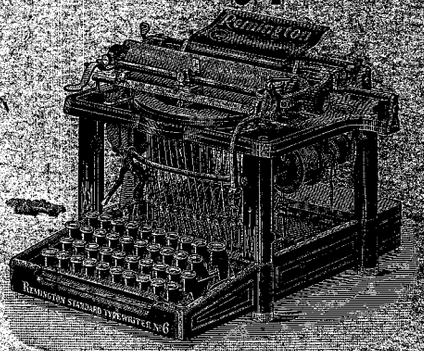
McKESSON & ROBBINS, 95 Fulton St., N. Y.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

The Tartarlithine Co.

Absolutely Reliable Always.

Remington Standard Typewriter



NEW MODELS

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,

327 Broadway, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED